FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 011

18 January 1982

ARGENTINA

Former Justicialist Deputies Issue Petition B 1
Intransigent Party Criticizes Ties With U.S. B 1
Economy Ministry Reports on Economic Activity B 2
[LA PRENSA 17 Dec]
Foreign Minister: No Decision on Yacyreta Yet B 3
No Change of Attitude on Beagle Talks B 3
Briefs: Treasury Deficit, Inflation Rate B 3

BRAZIL

Foreign Minister Comments on South Atlantic D 1
Saraiva Honors Senegalese Foreign Minister D 1
Ineligibility Law Amendments Approved by Congress D 1
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 15 Jan]
Speculation on Amendment [JORNAL DO BRASIL 7 Jan]
Elections' Postponement Said to Gain PDS Support D 2
[LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST 17-18 Jan] D 2
Industry Minister Criticizes U.S. Protectionism D 3
[LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST 13 Jan]
Galveas Sees No New U.S. Trade Restrictions D 4
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 13 Jan]
Foreign Ministry on Trade Relations With Cuba D 4
Briefs: Oil Production Drop; Eletrobras Foreign Debt D 4

CHILE

Official Concerned With Soviet Bloc Ship Activity E 1
[EL MERCURIO 2 Jan]
Four Journalists, Others Reportedly Arrested E 3
Newsmen's Release Demanded E 3
Central Bank, Commercial Banks Foreign Loans E 3
[EL MERCURIO 4 Jan]

COLOMBIA

ANAPO To Proclaim Betancur as Its Candidate F 1
Observers Appointed to Salvadoran Elections F 1
Minister Urges Joint Action Against Terrorism F 1
M-19 Surrounds Town in FARC Operations Area F 2
Army Finds Bodies of FARC Kidnap Victims F 2
FARC Releases Two Kidnap Victims, Holds Rancher F 2
Briefs: Ambassador to UN Resigns F 2

ECUADOR

Foreign Minister Criticizes Peruvian Army Chief G 1
Remarks on Peru Clarified G 1

URUGUAY

Minister Discusses Foreign Policy Issues K 1

VENEZUELA

Minister Notes Contradictory Nicaraguan Stance L 1
Communique on Borge's Charges L 1
Nicaraguan Embassy Placed Under Special Vigilance L 3
Canada's MacGuigan Arrives for Official Visit L 3
Trinidad and Tobago Fishermen, Boats Released L 3

MEXICO

Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau Arrives for Visit M 1
Joint Venture Signed M 1
Private Talks Held M 1
More on Talks M 1
Lopez Portillo Hosts Banquet M 2
Trudeau Banquet Remarks M 2
Joint Letter on Cancun M 3

PANAMA

SDAR Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit N 1
Meeting With Illueca N 1
Protocol Meeting Statement [LA REPUBLICA 14 Jan] N 1
Joint Communique Signed [MATUTINO 16 Jan] N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

BCIE Group To Seek Financial Aid for Region P 1

COSTA RICA

D'Escoto Tells Carazo About Counterrevolution P 1
Embassies Deny Knowledge of Anti-Nicaragua Plot P 2

EL SALVADOR

El Espino Beach Sector Declared 'Emergency Zone' [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 12 Jan] P 3
Venezuelan Killed by Antiguerrilla Operation [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 12 Jan] P 3
FMLN Seizes San Miguel, Corinto, Jocoaitique [Radio Venceremos] P 3
Actions in Capital Reported [Radio Venceremos] P 4
Weapons Seized [Radio Venceremos] P 4
Ambush Reported [Radio Venceremos] P 5
Further Report on Operations [AFP] P 5
Army Denies Jocoaitique Seized by Guerrillas P 6
Reports Stress Divisions Among Guerrilla Groups [EL DIARO DE HOY 15 Jan] P 6
Father-in-law of ERP's Villalobos Kidnapped [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 16 Jan] P 6
FMLN Seeks Release of Villalobos Relatives [Radio Venceremos] P 7

GUATEMALA

Military Operations Increasing in Western Region P 8
Details on Rebel Attack P 8
Guerrilla Threat Causes Residents To Flee Menton [PRENSA LIBRE 12 Jan] P 8

EGP Claims Responsibility for Gas Station Fires P 9
Attacks on Missions Cause Minor Damage P 9
Fishing Boat Seized by Mexican Authorities P 9
[PRENSA LIBRE 12 Jan]
Vessel Released P 10
Air Force Commander Views National Defense P 10
[DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA 7 Jan]
Guerrillas Seize Radio Stations for Broadcast P 11

HONDURAS

Top Salvadoran Leaders To Attend Inauguration P 12
Settlement of Transportation Conflict Announced P 12

NICARAGUA

Accused Venezuelan Diplomats Depart Managua P 13
D'Escoto Gives New Details of Argentine Plot P 13
D'Escoto Discusses Conspiracy in Panama Stopover P 14
Ortega Will Expel Lacayo From State Council P 14
News Media Director Suspends Two Newscasts P 15
Rebels Say MIG's for Government Already in Cuba P 16
[Radio 15 September]
State Security Returns LA PRENSA to Owners P 16
Publication Resumes P 17

CUBA

Minister Cabrizas Receives Brazilian Businessman Q 1
Meeting With Rodriguez Q 1
Rodriguez Receives Spanish Trade Delegation Q 1
Protocol Signed Q 1
Soviet Gosplan's Ryabov Ends Visit, Departs Q 2
CEMA Meeting on Cardiovascular Disease Ends Q 2
Fidel Castro Greets Heng Samrin on National Day [SPK] Q 2

CARIBBEAN

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Don Martina's Government Resigns 7 Jan S 1

ST LUCIA

Premier Cenac Withdraws Bill, Addresses Nation S 1
Premier, Cabinet Resign S 3
Crisis Continues S 3

FORMER JUSTICIALIST DEPUTIES ISSUE PETITION

PY150028 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1425 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, 6 Jan (NA) -- Former Justicialist national deputies have signed a petition demanding that the armed forces immediately withdraw from power, handing it over to the Supreme Court of Justice. The document was released here by former President of the National Chamber of Deputies Nicasio Sanchez Toranzo, who lives in Tucuman. The document refers to the "unprecedented seriousness of the crisis" Argentina is undergoing. The petition makes a "public call on those in charge of the government to promptly end this regrettable situation with the patriotic spirit needed at this time and to conclude their regrettable experiment imposed on the country's political life through military force."

The note bears approximately 50 signatures, including those of Rodolfo Arce, Jorge Camus, Ferdinando Pedrini, Ricardo Falu, Juan Gabriel Labake and Esteban Rolando. The note also states that "it is a widespread belief that the process has completely failed and that a repetition of such serious mistakes will jeopardize our future status as a sovereign nation."

"Therefore," it adds, "we stress the need for a peaceful solution to this chaos within the framework of a constitutional democracy since the time has come for the armed forces to immediately hand the administration over to the National Supreme Court of Justice, this being the only way to gain a minimum amount of public trust."

The statement finally points out: "Based on a honest transition without political traps, the court will implement urgent measures for the restoration of a constitutional democracy, will be able to form a cabinet with the best men the nation has -- without making distinctions among party labels -- and will call a general election."

INTRANSIGENT PARTY CRITICIZES TIES WITH U.S.

PY172259 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1639 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jan (NA) -- The Intransigent Party (PI), headed by former Buenos Aires Province Governor Oscar Alende, today severely (?criticized) the foreign policy of the current military government, saying that it "subordinates" Argentina "to instructions from the United States."

A long declaration -- signed by press secretaries Mariano Lorences and Susana Perez Gallard -- warns about the possibility of Argentina cooperating with the United States in sending troops to El Salvador, a country bled white by civil war. "The successive visit of two delegations of U.S. legislators clearly demonstrates the emphasis of the weak foreign policy line of the current governing team. It is a policy oriented toward turning us into the backyard of the United States," the document stresses. After commenting on the meetings the two U.S. congressional delegations held with the highest Argentine authorities, the PI emphasizes that "the visiting congressmen came to discuss defense matters."

In this regard, the PI recalls that Senator Howard Baker, the Republican Senate majority leader, declared his satisfaction before leaving, "because Argentina has joined the United States in aiding the Salvadoran Government, a regime severely questioned for its systematic violation of human rights."

The PI criticisms are also directed at Minister of Foreign Relations and Worship Nicanor Costa Mendez. The PI states that the foreign policy Costa Mendez is trying to apply "is openly aimed at achieving the unenviable role of favorite satellite for our fatherland and is an act of treason against our historical doctrine of respect for the self-determination of peoples."

"For all of the above," the PI concludes "we repudiate this international policy, lacking in grandeur, allied with the worst causes and contrary to the best Argentine tradition of rejecting any intent at hegemony, no matter what the stripe."

ECONOMY MINISTRY REPORTS ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

PY131316 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Dec 81 p 6

[Text] The Economy and Finance Ministry last night released a report on the economic activity during the first 9 months of this year, making an evaluation of the Argentine economy during 1981. It predicts that at the end of 1981 the GDP will fall to 4.5 percent; industrial production will decrease 13.5 percent and agricultural added value will increase approximately 2.6 percent.

The overall supply of merchandise and services decreased 5.7 percent during the first 9 months of this year in relation to the same period last year. During the third quarter the decrease was 13.9 percent.

The GDP decreased 5.2 percent during these 9 months and 11.4 percent during the third quarter as compared to the same period last year.

Imports of merchandise and services decreased 9.8 percent during the first [presumably 6] months and 31.5 percent during the third quarter.

The report also says that economic activity was affected by the application of policies which in the last few years discouraged the domestic production of international trade goods, a measure which again curtailed exports.

In the manufacturing industry, the GDP decrease during the January-September period was 14.4 percent and 22.9 percent during the third quarter. It should be noted, however, that the lowest level of activity was reached during July and August but thereafter symptoms of recovery were felt in industrial production.

During these 9 months, overall consumption fell 3.9 percent with the greatest decline -- 13.3 percent -- in the third quarter. According to the report, this unfavorable situation was created by the decrease in the purchasing power of the population, by the increase in the rates of unemployment and underemployment and by the high interest rates on deposits, which created a greater desire for savings.

Gross fixed investment was 16.9 percent less in the first [presumably 6] months as compared to the same period in 1980. This tendency worsened in the third quarter, declining by 27.5 percent. This negative trend was created by the lack of construction demand (down by 16.8 percent) and low expenditures in production equipment (down by 45.1 percent).

During 1981 the price index showed a worsening of inflation. Consumer prices increased by 101 percent in the first 11 months of this year and wholesale prices increased 101.8 percent.

The high inflation rate was the result of the effect on prices created by the readjustments made in the exchange rate in April and July, measures which improved the relative position of some sectors.

Real salary decreased by 19.2 percent during the third quarter and 8.5 percent from January to September.

The worsening of the recession process was reflected in the decrease of the employment level in the economy as a whole.

During October, the unemployment rate for the capital and the greater Buenos Aires area has reportedly reached 4.5 percent of the economically active population. For the rest of the country, the unemployment rate was 5.6 percent as compared to 2.2 and 3 percent respectively in October 1980.

The balance of payments at the end of the first 9 months -- measured through the variations in international monetary reserves -- shows a deficit of $3,038,000,000. Most of this deficit took place during the period January-March when it reached $2,986,000,000.

During the third quarter the current accounts balance showed a surplus of $87.5 million, therefore the trade surplus of $790 million fully compensated for the payments made for services and unilateral transfers.

During January-September, the treasury deficit was 15,428,090,000,000 pesos. This figure represents in real terms an increase of 74 percent as compared to the same period last year. Net income reached 5.8 percent of the GDP and expenditures 9.9 percent.

During the third quarter, monetary resources increased by 37,066,000,000 pesos, which represents an expansion of 30.3 percent. In real terms this expansion was 2.2 percent.

The monetary base grew 31.7 percent during the third quarter from an average of 29,494,000,000,000 pesos in June to 38,845,000,000,000 pesos in September.

During the first 10 months of this year, monetary resources grew at an annual accumulative rate of 5.8 percent; during the January-March period the rate was 2.7 percent and at 7.2 percent rate during the last 7 months.

The monetary base grew 6.7 percent during the first 10 months; 2 percent during the first quarter and 8.2 percent during the following 7 months.

FOREIGN MINISTER: NO DECISION ON YACYRETA YET

PY150256 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2250 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jan (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez today admitted that during his meeting with President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri and other ministers, held today, he discussed the status of Yacyreta hydroelectric complex and indicated that no decision has been arrived at so far. This was his answer to one of the journalists' questions. In response to another, he said that he did not know when the construction will begin, because the civil engineering projects had not yet been allocated.

NO CHANGE OF ATTITUDE ON BEAGLE TALKS

PY141835 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2232 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jan (NA) -- The topics of a change in the Argentine attitude in the Vatican negotiations on the southern conflict with Chile "is not under discussion at the presidential level nor at the foreign minister's level," official spokesman of the Foreign Ministry Hernan Massini Escurra reported this afternoon. The official thus denied journalistic reports in this capital, according to which a change is also imminent in the Argentine delegation participating in the mediation.

Concerning the political ambassadors, Massini said that "nearly all of them have been confirmed," but he emphasized that it could not be ruled out that there may be some transfers or changes in some ambassadorships.

BRIEFS

TREASURY DEFICIT, INFLATION RATE -- The National Treasury had a deficit amounting to 2.37 trillion (million million) pesos during November 1981, and the total deficit for the first 11 months of the year was 20.54 trillion pesos. The official report issued yesterday said that deficit was 216 percent higher than the figure for the first 11 months of 1980. The inflation rate for 1981 was 131 percent. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 15 Jan 82 p 1 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON SOUTH ATLANTIC

PY161457 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro has said in Sao Paulo that Brazil intends to carry out periodic meetings with African countries. The foreign minister said that the purpose of the meetings will be to keep the South Atlantic out of the arms race and the confrontation of the superpowers. Saraiva Guerreiro believes that the eventual postponement [adiamento] of elections next November would not change the basis of Brazilian foreign policy. He recognized, however, that negotiations of some countries with Brazil are made more difficult because of the democratization process.

SARAIVA HONORS SENEGALESE FOREIGN MINISTER

PY150340 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Today Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro held a luncheon in honor of Senegalese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Moustapha Niasse, who is in Brazil on a private visit. Also attending the luncheon was the Senegalese minister of state for culture, (?Assane Seck), who is a member of Niasse's entourage.

Welcoming the Senegalese foreign minister, Saraiva Guerreiro said the minister's visits to Brazil have contributed to the improvement of friendship and cooperation ties between the two countries. The Brazilian foreign minister noted that the Senegalese (?art) exhibit that opened on Monday in Rio de Janeiro [words indistinct] also helps to achieve a better understanding of our customs and traditions. He said this kind of activity must, therefore, be promoted by both the Brazilian and Senegalese peoples.

INELIGIBILITY LAW AMENDMENTS APPROVED BY CONGRESS

PY161817 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] Government and opposition parties arrived at an agreement and Congress yesterday approved the amended ineligibility law, which has been passed on for presidential approval.

Through the agreement -- reached after 20 consecutive hours of debate -- three innovations were introduced in that law: 1) Henceforth, persons sentenced under the national security law will be considered ineligible to run for elective office only if the sentence spells out that ineligibility as an additional penalty; 2) for a 30-day period after the amended law has been approved, PP [Popular Party] members who disapprove the merger of their party with the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] can switch parties and remain eligible [for elective office]; and 3) incumbent senators are candidates ex officio.

Exhausted but happy deputies and senators yesterday began returning to their home states, uplifted by President Figueiredo's remark upon being told of the passage of the amended law: "Wonderful, we are beginning to understand each other."

What they did not know is that at the same time the president made that comment, the PDS leader made a worrisome observation to reporters: "The agreement was reached by two hands (the PDS and the opposition parties). Therefore, I cannot say whether the amended law will or will not be vetoed by the president."

At any rate, politicians yesterday were announcing the next initiatives to "improve" the electoral law: The opposition wants a reformulation of the so-called Falcao law, which provides for political campaigning over radio and television, and the PDS is thinking of a new package of electoral rules, including the "district" vote [to elect federal deputies and state deputies by majority vote] and the reestablishment of the "intraparty subgroups" rule for gubernatorial elections.

Speculation on Amendment

PY161702 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 Jan 82 p 2

["Castello's Column" by Carlos Castello Branco: "Making It Easier and Simpler"]

[Excerpts] Duly authorized by the minister chief of the civilian cabinet, the president of the PDS [Social Democratic Party] gave the nod to Senator Murilo Badaro to present an amendment [to the ineligibility law] whereby a 30-day period is additionally granted for switching parties and a ban is imposed on party mergers within the period of a year prior elections, excluding the upcoming 1982 elections. This amendment should benefit PP [Popular Party] and PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] members who disagree with their parties' merger. It will allow them to change parties without losing their eligibility to run for elective office.

Nothing is specifically said about when that 30-day period will begin for the members of the parties now in the process of merging. Presumably the 30-day period will begin after the ineligibility law goes into effect, and the merger will only be officially accomplished on 14 February when the merging parties hold their joint convention. However, since the Badaro-amended bill the Senate will approve must return to the Chamber of Deputies for ratification, this procedure finally validating the Badaro amendment will only be completed in March [when Congress reconvenes], after the merger convention.

The 30-day period to be granted for reaffiliation, however, could very well facilitate the PMDB-PP merger which the government believes will be prevented by the problems the merger entails -- problems equivalent to those involved in the creation of a new party. It can happen that, after the merger convention and with the permission granted to those who are disatisfied to change parties, the PMDB and the PP will use the Badaro amendment to simplify their merger. To consummate the merger it would be sufficient for the promerger PP members to switch en masse to the PMDB and the disaffected in the latter to move to other parties.

ELECTIONS' POSTPONEMENT SAID TO GAIN PDS SUPPORT

PY180043 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 17-18 Jan 82 p 5

[From "Brazil's Week in Review" feature]

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo (DAILY POST) -- Forced to resort to the so-called decurso de prazo [constitutional time limit] tactic, the government this week finally managed to push through Congress its famous, for many infamous, pacote de Novembro [November package].

Meanwhile, the country's political circles, mainly of the opposition, continued to express their concern this week with the idea of extending the mandates of congressmen and Senators, the so-called prorrogacao [suspension].

The idea, which in spite of official disclaimers, is gaining a certain amount of strength among members of the PDS [Social Democratic party], would obviously imply the postponement of the elections scheduled for Nov 16, 1982.

A lot of the concern expressed over prorrogacao during the past few days was sparked by President Joao Figueiredo's silence over the matter -- a silence which for many, indicated at the very least a presidential tactic approval of the idea.

"The extension of the legislative mandates would never originate with the president of the republic. His silence cannot be interpreted as support for that idea," Cantidio Sampaio, leader of the PDS in Congress said.

The mandate extension idea until now is still an ill-defined one. No concrete reasons have been given to justify, in any reasonable fashion, the extensions nor has anyone come out and said exactly for how long the mandates should be extended.

INDUSTRY MINISTER CRITICIZES U.S. PROTECTIONISM

PY140309 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 13 Jan 82 p 7

[Text] Belo Horizonte (DAILY POST) -- The minister of industry and commerce, Joao Camilo Pena, said that protectionary measures taken by the U.S. Government will make it impossible to continue Brazilian sugar exports to the U.S. "Camilo Pena stated if such measures -- granting a fixed price to the domestic sugar production, and creating custom taxes on the imported product -- were not cancelled: "Brazil would eventually have to reduce their production which is an almost impossible matter for the 1982 harvest.

He said that part of this harvest could be allocated to the production of alcohol, "although at an insufficient level because of the limited market." and that other possibilities may be studied by the Brazilian Government.

The minister stated that the U.S. Government might have lacked responsbility in adopting protectionary measures. The U.S. will not be covered by the rules of national production and by the ones of a policy to open trading; they will heavily burden, with taxes, their domestic consumer, and once the U.S. sugar reaches a higher production than the one offered by their regular exporters. By suddenly adopting rules in spite of being informed by the Brazilian Government, they create a potential unbalanced production of Brazilian sugar.

Camilo Pena said that he did not understand now "the U.S. Government could adopt measures that could throw overboard Brazilian sugar from the U.S. knowing that to pay the heavy taxes on the international debt, Brazil has to increase exports to a maximum.

He added that the same criteria is applied to the European Common Market. who aside from using duties is subsidizing the export of their sugar beet product. "This has been lowering the international market prices to the point that sugar prices per pound had lowered to $.30 cents in 1980 and 13 cents in 1981."

He announced that the Brazilian Government plans to show the U.S. and the EEC "the serious difficulties that they have created for this country with the new sugar policy," and he had hopes that both would reconsider their positons "through the understanding that we belong to the same club: one of countries of the free world."

According to Camilo Pena, Brazil should export, this year, $1 billion in sugar, already in a dangerous situation, due to the low international assessment of the product. As to 1982 perspectives, he said that they were "the worst," having in mind that besides inheriting the negative factors from 1981, we have the problem with the U.S., one of the largest markets for Brazilian sugar.

"The problem is a serious one in philosophic and material terms; the U.S. and the EEC will certainly have the courtesy to review such an orthodox decision."

About coffee exports, Camilo Pena foresees about a $2.5 billion goal in 1982 in accordance with contracts negotiated in 1981. According to him exports this year will have a great outcome of $1.8 billion plus $180 million from the production of a negative surplus balance in warranties in the hands of the importers to be applied on the purchase of coffee.

GALVEAS SEES NO NEW U.S. TRADE RESTRICTIONS

PY151705 Rio De Janerio JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Jan 82 p 14

[Text] Brasilia -- After holding a meeting for slightly over 2 hours with the U.S. delegation presided over by President Reagan's envoy for commerical affairs, David MacDonald, Finance Minister Ernane Galveas has said he is certain that the U.S. Government will withdraw the request directed at the Brazilian iron and steel companies.

According to Galveas, MacDonald had told him -- off the record -- that the U.S. Government does not plan to impose any more barriers on Brazilian exports such as those that have been recently enforced and are still enforced on shoes, steel, sugar, castor oil, scissors, planes and other exports.

The finance minister explained to the U.S. delegation that the tax credit [credito-premio], does not fall under the category of those subsidies disapproved by the GATT. According to Ernane Galveas, the tax credit is part of a self-paid taxing system through which imports promote exports without the government having to incur expenses to do so. Therefore, by paying the IOF [Financial Operation Tax] the importer is paying the exporter by way of the tax credit.

Regarding the present situation in the sugar sector, Galveas noted that Brazil is being treated unfairly since European countries are subsidizing sugar production in violation of established international trade laws. According to the minister, this practice by European producers is affecting the international market by causing a drop in prices.

David MacDonald noted that the Reagan administration is aware that "the more barriers enforced by exporting and importing nations, the more difficulties there will be for trade."

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON TRADE RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PY161706 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] During the ceremony creating the [words indistinct] documents center in Sao Paulo, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro today referred to the resumption of trade relations with Havana. He said Brazil does not maintain relations with Cuba but this does not mean that we are unaware of its existence. Regarding the visit of businessman Ruy Barreto to Cuba, Saraiva Guerreiro said that, in relation to Brazil's total trade volume, doing business with Cuba would not have importance.

The Brazilian foreign minister did not want to analyze the possibility of resuming diplomatic relations with Cuba in the short term. According to Minister Guerreiro, that question is not being discussed at this time and, in his opinion, nothing will be announced publicly.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION DROP -- Oil fields in Bahia state have produced this year almost 2 million barrels of oil less than last year. Over the January-November period, 1,200 oil-producing wells in the state yielded 24,053,000 barrels compared with 25,970,000 over same period in 1980. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 Dec 81 p 15 PY]

ELETROBRAS FOREIGN DEBT -- Eletrobras' foreign debt by the end of 1981 totalled $9 billion. Of this $7 billion were directly contracted by Eletrobras and the remainder by its subsidiaries in various states. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 31 Dec 81 p 17 PY]

OFFICIAL CONCERNED WITH SOVIET BLOC SHIP ACTIVITY

PY141305 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 2 Jan 82 p A1, A13

[By Gabriel Gonzalez Segovia]

[Excerpts] A high-ranking member of the Chilean Navy has told EL MERCURIO he is concerned over the activities being carried out by Soviet, Cuban and Polish fishing ships along the Chilean coast.

He said that this concern is understandable because there have been serious events in the past which make one believe that these ships are not only doing the work for which they were designed but are also carrying out other activities such as interception of communications, telemetry to establish the deployment of Chilean ships and airplanes, communications and radio monitoring and so forth.

During November the Chilean Navy detected the presence of 68 fishing ships of socialist countries operating just outside the exclusive Chilean 200-mile economic zone. However, the naval source did not discard the possibility that these ships could enter the economic zone and even anchor in territorial waters at night.

He then said that this is why "there is great concern over the activity of these ships" because they could unload arms, propaganda and even land extremists. "This is only a presumption," said the high-ranking sources to EL MERCURIO. He added: "This is also how the presence of a guerrilla group in Neltune could be explained, as they were armed with Soviet-made equipment and it is not known how they entered the country."

According to statistics obtained by our newspaper, the fleet includes fishing ships, cargo ships, refrigerator ships, tankers and a special research ship.

From January to November 1981 394 ships of these countries operated along the Chilean coast. In the first stage 106 ships operated in the Drake Passage and another 68 carried out explorations in the Antarctic.

In November there were 57 ships operating along our coast, 6 in the Drake Passage and 5 in the Antarctic.

The naval source revealed to EL MERCURIO that the presence of fishing ships, trawlers, factory ships and refrigerator ships of the Soviet Union, Cuba and Poland have been observed in the last few years.

The source said: "They are very careful to stay between 210 and 250 miles offshore at the times they have been detected. We do not know if they cross into the 200-mile zone at night because Chile is not carrying out direct surveillance."

The fishing ships have the special mission of fishing for a species similar to the "Caballa" which in English catalogs is listed as Spanish mackerel."

The source said: "From the economic point of view these fishing operations are not justified; no Chilean industrialist would think of mounting an operation to go to that area to fish for this species which has not great commercial value and with ships that have a high operation cost. All of this is absolutely unprofitable."

The source also explained that maybe under the centralized Soviet economy the cost of operation lacks any importance due to the need to feed its population, but he observed that there are fishing waters closer to Soviet ports which could be used instead of surrounding the Southern Cone of the Americas with "so many ships full of equipment, electronic antennas which make people believe that they are carrying out other tasks in addition to fishing."

He said: "It could also be assumed that one of these ships could enter the 200-mile zone at night, sail and drop anchor -- for example some place in Chile -- and land extremists trained in other countries and unload subversive publications, arms and clandestine printing equipment. All of this can be done in special boats, generally made of rubber, which can immediately return to the mother ship located outside the exclusive economic zone. We cannot explain how the guerrilla group appeared in Neltune, how they entered the country with their arms. This is an assumption but it is within the scope of possibilities."

He said that this is why "the activity of these ships is creating great concern."

The Pacific Ocean has very few natural passages; there are three or four. Chile controls two of them: The Strait of Magellan and the Drake Passage. In case of a world war we must forget the Panama Canal, which is an artificial passage. Therefore the traffic between the Pacific and the Atlantic will necessarily have to go through the Drake Passage or around the Cape of Good Hope. South Africa and Chile play a very important role. Any country that has freedom through these two passages is going to have an advantage from the world strategic point of view. Geographically this shows the importance of southern Chile and South Africa in world traffic in case of an emergency. A world power cannot wait for a war to break out to try to use these passages, because it might find the enemy possessing them in such a way as to prevent their use. This is why the Soviet Union is keeping permanent surveillance of the areas which are going to become important key points in case of war.

This is the list of the ships that have operated along the Chilean coast, many of which were photographed. Radar equipment, antennas for telecommunications and other elements in addition to fishing equipment could be observed on their decks.

Soviet Union: Sokolovo, Darvin, Sokrat, Kulikovo Pole, Boris Tsindelis, Ivan Korzunov, Russkoye Pole, Geya, Iosif Lapushkin, Aleksandr Tortsev, Novoarha Angelsk, Moskovskaya Olimpiada, Vasiliy Surikov (refrigerator ship), Baykovsk, Sprut, Ust-Kut (support tanker), Zund (research), Novokasalinsk, XXVI Sezd KPSS, Borisov, Selena, Rezekne, Marshal Zakharov, Shtralzundsky Korab Korabel, Uraniya, Ilyia Ilin, Narodnyy Opolchenets and Aleksey Stakhanov.

Cuba: fishing boats: Rio Canimar, Rio Agabama, Pesquero No 201, Rio Najasa, Rio Jobabo, Rio Contramaestre, Rio Moa, Pesquero No 204, Rio Sagua and Rio Salado.

Poland: fishing ship Kaszalot.

The following Soviet ships operated in the Drake Passage: Salekhard, Polyarnoye Siyaniye, Domodedobo and Rezekne, a tanker.

The Soviet fishing ship Polyarnoye Siyaniye also sailed in the Antarctic.

The naval source reiterated that "Chile is always on the watch over its 200 miles. Our country is indeed carrying out surveillance and knows what is going on even beyond this limit."

He said that "the Chilean Navy is permanently carrying the task of protecting the sovereignty of this exclusive economic zone and its resources. We have a reaction capability to come to the area and put things in order in case there is a violation of the maritime territory."

FOUR JOURNALISTS, OTHERS REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

PY160107 Paris AFP in Spanish 2327 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 15 Jan (AFP) -- The Directorate of the Santiago Journalists Union today denounced the detention of four of its members in actions that were attributed to the Investigative Service (Criminal Police) and to the National Intelligence Center, CNI, the security organ of the Chilean military government.

Those arrested are Jesus Eduardo Diaz Cofre, Carlos Caucaman Permua, Ramiro Sepulveda Contreras and Rolando Fernandez Parra. According to an unofficial report, Fernandez will be tried in the southern city of Concepcion by a military court for infractions of the state internal security law.

Contreras was apprehended in the publicity office where he works, and the other three in their homes separately during the week.

Two other involved persons, identified as Jose Caucaman and Romulo Fuentes Silva, were also taken away by the agents, their family members said.

Newsmen's Release Demanded

FL142300 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2114 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- The Latin American Federation of Journalists (FELAP) demanded here today that the Chilean Government produce journalist Rolando Fernandez Parra, who was kidnapped on 9 January in Chillan. FELAP has sent a telegram to Carlos Andres Perez, who heads the Latin American Human Rights Association, pleading for the life of the missing man.

FELAP Secretary General Baldomero Alvarez Rios said that Fernandez Parra's disappearance is not unusual and that his life is in danger; the kidnappings of adversaries and critics of Pinochet's military regime, as is the case here, have become much too frequent.

CENTRAL BANK, COMMERCIAL BANKS FOREIGN LOANS

PY131821 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 4 Jan 82 Section B p 1

[Excerpts] That the national banking system has gained easier access to international banking resources in recent years is a fact worth noting as a sign of the country's good economic situation and of the greater confidence foreign banks have both because of that situation and the prompt fulfillment of obligations to them.

Up until the end of November 1981, the 19 Chilean commercial banks had contracted a total of $5,347,600,000 in foreign loans.

Development banks have also managed to increase the inflow of foreign resources, as can be seen by the amount of their foreign obligations which rose, between December 1979 and November 1981 from $149.7 to $634.8 million.

That $634.8 million is in addition to $5,347,600,000 in the hands of the 19 commercial banks and $381.9 million borrowed by the Banco del Estado for a total of $6,364,300,000 in foreign obligations of the national banking system, not counting those of foreign bank branches operating in Chile.

ANAPO TO PROCLAIM BETANCUR AS ITS CANDIDATE

PA140020 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bogota -- The National Popular Alliance [ANAPO] today reiterated its support for presidential candidate Belisario Betancur, whose electoral victory is considered a sure bet. ANAPO leader Maria Eugenia Rojas de Moreno Diaz said that the organization will proclaim Betancur as its candidate on 14 January here in Bogota.

OBSERVERS APPOINTED TO SALVADORAN ELECTIONS

PA152112 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds today termed the March elections in El Salvador as vital for peace in Central America. Talking to RCN reporters, Foreign Minister Lemos Simmonds said that the elections will permit the Salvadoran people to solve the conflict they have faced in recent years.

[Begin Lemos Simmonds recording] More than the people can imagine, the Salvadoran elections will help to solve the situation in that country.

We have already seen how Honduras held its elections which no one has objected to and which has led to the appointment of a new president who will take office before the end of the month.

Now, El Salvador is announcing its intention to hold an election that will permit the Salvadorans, we hope, to solve their own problems. These elections will have great significance for peace not just in El Salvador, but also in the rest of Central America. For this reason, Colombia has agreed to send a group of observers who will watch the electoral process from the beginning to the end.

[Question] Who are the observers?

[Answer] The government issued a decree yesterday appointing the Colombian observers to the Salvadoran elections. They will soon be leaving for El Salvador. The members of the commission are Carlos Borda Mendoza, Colombian ambassador to Costa Rica, (Hernandez Palau), Colombian ambassador to El Salvador, (Fernando Cepeda Ulloa), Liberal Party political ideologist and former Colombian Embassy plenipotentiary minister in Washington and (Antonio Cacua Prada), outstanding Colombian jurist and historian. [end recording]

MINISTER URGES JOINT ACTION AGAINST TERRORISM

PA171809 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0752 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota, 13 Jan (EFE) -- Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds today asked the Latin American countries to undertake joint action to confront terrorism and to strengthen hemispheric solidarity and democracy.

Lemos Simmonds spoke during the ceremony to award the "Order of San Carlos" to Peruvian Ambassador Antonio Belaunde Moreira, who has ended his mission in Colombia.

After praising the relations between his country and Peru, the foreign minister said that when terrorism "appears with cruel criminal force," countries must increase their vigilance and strengthen their ties of solidarity and their support for legal institutions.

"We should essentially intensify our unity in defense of law, which constitutes the only possible framework in which to advance against privileges, against the breakdown of order, against the decrease of public security and against those who arm and encourage the agents of crime and subversion," he said.

The official added that "those who seek to change an unjust world by appealing to hatred and barbarity are mistaken. Terrorism that fight against our democratic system is defeated by history, because it is the fruit of confusion and anarchy."

M-19 SURROUNDS TOWN IN FARC OPERATIONS AREA

PA171518 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota -- Military authorities reported today that at dawn about 80 guerrillas of the leftwing 19 April Movement [M-19] surrounded the town of Chitamena in Arauca, 400 km from Bogota in northeastern Colombia. At the last minute the guerrillas decided not to attack the town as they had planned.

The military authorities have expressed surprise over this incident since members of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, have usually operated in Arauca and in that general area of the country.

ARMY FINDS BODIES OF FARC KIDNAP VICTIMS

PA152000 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Tunja -- Ranchowners (Jose Alejandro Rojas Munoz) and (Heliodoro Murcia), kidnapped a few weeks ago by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, were found dead by the army, it was reported today from Puerto Boyaca.

The bodies were found on the road to Piedra de Candela near Puerto Boyaca, and next to the bodies there was a lot of FARC subversive propaganda.

According to reports the guerrillas executed the ranchowners when the ransom they asked was not paid. According to legal procedures the bodies of (Jose Alejandro Rojas Munoz) and of (Heliodoro Murcia) were brought to Puerto Boyaca.

FARC RELEASES TWO KIDNAP VICTIMS, HOLDS RANCHER

PA161524 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Tunja -- A military source disclosed to this station that the manager of the Bank of Colombia branch in Puerto Boyaca, Alberto Patino, kidnapped on 12 January by a Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, group, was released last night by his kidnappers. The insurgents also released Dr Rodrigo Duque (Ramirez). It is not known if a ransom was paid.

This station's correspondent in Boyaca, (Oscar Rubio Cardenas), today reported from Radio Triunfo, Tunja, that ranchowner Tulio Carmona is still being held by FARC, which is asking 20 million pesos in ransom. Army troops are still conducting special operations in the area to find Carmona.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO UN RESIGNS -- Colombian Ambassador to the United Nations Indalecio Lievano Aguirre today presented his resignation. The Foreign Ministry said that it has accepted Lievano Aguirre's resignation effective 23 January. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Jan 82 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTER CRITICIZES PERUVIAN ARMY CHIEF

PA141746 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2321 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Quito, Jan 13 (LATIN-REUTER) -- Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia said today that Gen Francisco Miranda, commander in chief of the Peruvian Army "is using language that is not in line with the relations that must exist between the two countries." Valencia made this statement to the press at the end of a National Security Council meeting headed by President Oswaldo Hurtado. The text of the statement made by Miranda in Arequipa, Peru, was analyzed during this meeting.

According to the version received by the Ecuadorean authorities, the Peruvian military chief said that "Ecuador should stop that nonsense, because if they try to intimidate us with arms, they had better be careful, because we have one of the best armies on the continent." Ecuador and Peru have a longstanding border conflict. The armies of these countries engaged in armed clashes a year ago in a 78-km zone whose limits have not yet been established.

On Sunday, during a television interview, President Hurtado urged his countrymen to agree on a formula to solve the border conflict. "Since the country cannot be without borders." The president added that "Our armed forces, the Ecuadorean Army, have also developed enough to cause negative effects on our adversary (Peru)."

In commenting on Miranda's statements today, Foreign Minister Valencia emphasized that Ecuador "stresses and reiterates that it is a peaceful country because it is not and has never been an aggressor."

Remarks on Peru Clarified

PA151811 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez said that local newspapers published a statement in regard to President Belaunde's remarks out of context. Therefore the Foreign Ministry has issued an explanatory note:

[Begin Valencia recording] I deeply regret that the statement I made after the National Security Council meeting yesterday, with regard to President Belaunde [words indistinct], for some reason, they were not properly quoted. Therefore, today the Foreign Ministry issued a communique explaining the situation. The communique includes my exact words to newsmen. I told them that President Belaunde's statement did not coincide with facts. I want to take advantage of the occasion to reiterate that Peru must practice what it says to the public. I also told them that President Belaunde's statement was invalidated by the January and February 1981 incidents and by the Peruvian battleships [words indistinct]. In the communique the Foreign Ministry says that it would be desirable that President Belaunde's words match the facts. [end recording]

[Question] Foreign Minister Valencia, the newsmen would like to know when are we going to have a definite solution to the territorial problem?

[Answer] Every Ecuadorean is asking the same question: When is this problem going to end? As you know, this year we are in the process of consulting the people to obtain a majority opinion. It will take some time, but the Foreign Ministry wants to be sure that the best efforts have been made to consult the people. This process cannot be completed in a few weeks. We want to make every effort to know every Ecuadorean's opinion on this issue. Then we will be able to outline a policy which deserves the support of all the Ecuadoreans. This policy will aim at a definitive solution to the problem and at the recognition of Ecuadorean rights over the Amazon.

[Question] Could we say that the Foreign Ministry's efforts and dialogues are promoting a climate of peace?

[Answer] I am sure that they are and I also hope that there will be no reason for a military confrontation. Ecuador does not believe in using force to solve its problems. Throughout history Ecuador has proven itself a peace-loving country. [end recording]

MINISTER DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

PY161309 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1715 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Montevideo, 10 Jan (TELAM) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdez Otero has defined Uruguayan-Argentine relations as exemplary and has pointed out that the world's fate is at stake in the Polish crisis.

In an interview published today in the daily EL DIA, the minister stated that his ministry is well-disposed toward Venezuela, which we consider a sister nation. Relations between the two countries have been suspended for several years in the wake of a diplomatic problem which arose at the Venezuelan Embassy in this capital.

Asked if Uruguay and Argentina are jointly acting on various fronts, Valdez Otero remarked: There is no joint action between the two countries other than that imposed by the brotherhood existing between our countries.

He added that their international relations are exemplary as a result of the peaceful solution both countries have given to their border problems, of the binational projects they have carried out through joint efforts, and of the mutual interest, consideration and respect prevailing in their international relations -- which are based on a strict legal equality.

He added: We should also mention the historical tradition of brotherly friendship which serves as a guide to those of us who are temporarily in charge of analyzing each stage of our relations, and the proximity of our two capitals, which makes it easy for our rulers to get together.

The foreign minister finally said: To have exemplary relations with Argentina in no way entails lessening our equally brotherly, exemplary and special relations with other countries of the region.

Valdez Otero also said Uruguay is now more concerned about the Polish events. In reply to a question by a reporter he said: We do not believe there is a risk of the United States intervening in Poland. Finally, he emphasized the bravery and nationalist spirit of the Polish people.

Moreover, the foreign minister said relations with the so-called Third World countries are of great interest for Uruguay. He pointed out, however, that his country does not share some aspects of the policy adopted by these countries. He stressed that his country is not and must never be a member of the group of nonaligned countries.

The minister said Uruguay maintains good relations with Israel and the Arab countries, especially with Egypt.

He said: Egypt has an independent foreign policy which we believe has more special characteristics than that applied by any other nation, including the superpowers themselves.

The foreign minister added: We are deeply concerned with the situation in Central America because it endangers the continent's future.

Valdez Otero concluded by saying that armed subversion has chosen Central America as its field of action, challenging not only the countries and the governments of that region, but the whole continent. He said: Since Uruguay experienced this situation perhaps before any other country, it can understand more than anyone the seriousness of the current situation. Therefore, Uruguay trusts that the people of El Salvador will be able to find the way to overcome the current situation by themselves.

MINISTER NOTES CONTRADICTORY NICARAGUAN STANCE

PA132340 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2028 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Caracas, 13 Jan (EFE) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano today denied that any Venezuelan official is under arrest in Nicaragua or is to be expelled from that country. Zambrano referred to a statement by Nicaraguan Commander Tomas Borge about the alleged implication of three Venezuelan diplomatic officials in a plot against the Sandinist regime.

Zambrano noted the visit that Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto has just made to Venezuela, and the public recognition that D'Escoto paid the Venezuelan Government and especially President Luis Herrera Campins. He noted that the fact that Foreign Minister d'Escoto was praising the attitude of respect of the Venezuelan Government, while in Managua, Commander Borge was accusing three Venezuelan officials of being plotters, represents a contradiction.

The Venezuelan foreign minister said that it is necessary to wait for more complete information about what the Venezuelan news media published today on the charges by Borge. "We have to get this clear," Zambrano noted in recalling that Venezuela acts with respect in its diplomatic missions and is far from being involved in cases such as that being charged in Nicaragua.

Communique on Borge's Charges

PA160241 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 0115 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Venezuelan Government communique on statements by Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge -- read by Venezuelan Embassy official (Alexis Curiel) at Venezuelan Embassy in Managua -- live]

[Text] The national government, after a careful analysis of the statements made by Commander Tomas Borge, interior minister of the Republic of Nicaragua, during which he raised serious charges against our government, our diplomatic representation in Nicaragua and our armed forces, rejects their form and substance and feels compelled to announce its position, both domestically and internationally, under the following terms:

1. The irresponsible and slanderous report that Venezuelan officials and members of our armed forces are involved in hypothetical acts of sabotage for purposes of economic destabilization is absolutely inadmissible to the Venezuelan Government, which has fraternally cooperated with the process of reconstruction of Nicaragua.

2. The offensive notice that foreign intelligence bodies are active within our government and our diplomatic missions is absolutely inadmissible and contrary to the current friendly relations of our two peoples.

3. The direct and specific reference to the bombing of a Cubana de Aviacion plane in 1976, which can only be aimed at reinforcing the slanderous charge raised by a subpower about alleged terrorist behavior on the part of Venezuela, is absolutely inadmissible.

4. The irresponsible references to the right of asylum, comparable only to the astounding statements that have been made by Cuba's communist government to violate such right, are absolutely inadmissible.

5. The verbal attack orchestrated by the Nicaraguan interior minister, which is in contradiction to the attitude assumed by the foreign minister of that same country during his recent visit to Caracas as messenger of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, is absolutely inadmissible in light of the serious and civilized relations between our nations.

6. The fact that the Nicaraguan interior minister has committed the irresponsible act of using the testimony of his own subordinates in order to purposefully trigger events which seriously affect relations between our two countries, since all of Borge's charges stem from a questionable and crooked source of information, is also absolutely inadmissible.

The Government of Venezuela feels that it is obliged to absolutely disqualify the charge raised by the Nicaraguan interior minister against our diplomatic representation and our armed forces and to denounce the obvious and absolute falsehood of the assertions by which an attempt has been made to involve our personnel. In fact, Commander Borge said that Rafael Diaz Blanco, counsellor of the Venezuelan Embassy, "on the bus bearing license plate CD-270, at 1400 on 4 January of this year, introduced Norman Valverde, one of those involved in the conspiratorial activity, into the embassy," when the truth is that Doctor Diaz Blanco left Managua on 11 December 1981 and after staying overnight in Panama arrived in Maracaibo on the 12th, where he has stayed until today on vacation. These facts are corroborated by the marks stamped on Doctor Diaz Blanco's passport by the very Nicaraguan immigration authorities, attached to the Interior Ministry itself, the Panamanian authorities and the Venezuelan authorities. Doctor Diaz Blanco has not travelled abroad since his arrival in the country on 12 December 1981.

The national government feels compelled to ask what objectives does the Nicaraguan interior minister seek through his false assertions?

The treacherous attack against our government, our diplomatic representation and our armed forces would seem to be aimed at irreparably damaging the relations between our governments and peoples.

If the Venezuelan Government were acting along the same lines as the Nicaraguan interior minister, it could assume that Commander Borge's attack is an action inspired outside Nicaragua.

It might assume that the presence of military attaches in the Venezuelan Embassy in Managua makes Minister Borge feel uneasy.

It might assume that Venezuela's consistent support to the original democratic and pluralist project of the Nicaraguan revolution makes Minister Borge feel uneasy.

As a consequence of the foregoing, the national government:

1. Rejects each and every one of the slanderous charges raised by the Nicaraguan interior minister against the Venezuelan Government, its diplomatic representation and its armed forces.

2. Hopes that the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will clarify its position regarding the future of relations between Nicaragua and Venezuela.

The national government expresses its hope that the attitude of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua will prevail over the venal smear campaign which appears to be aimed at harming present cooperation between the two countries.

This is the only coherent attitude the national government can adopt in view of the accusation of terrorism against Nicaragua's economic structure. What we have done is cooperate, in substantial amounts, toward the reconstruction of the infrastructure and the economic takeoff of this fraternal people and so that a tangible process of economic pluralism, such as was offered at the time the dynastic dictatorship fell, may be guaranteed to them.

NICARAGUAN EMBASSY PLACED UNDER SPECIAL VIGILANCE

PA160218 Paris AFP in Spanish 0132 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Caracas, 15 Jan (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan Embassy in Caracas was subjected today to extraordinary police vigilance while the relations between the two governments deteriorated markedly, according to observers.

According to the Venezuelan Government, the police have placed a cordon around the Nicaraguan Embassy's entrance in reciprocity for a similar measure adopted in Managua in front of the Venezuelan Embassy. According to Nicaraguan Ambassador Alejandro Castillo, special vigilance had been set up in front of certain embassies in Managua in order to establish who enters those embassies. The ambassador announced, however, that this measure has been suspended. Several Venezuelan leftist leaders visited Ambassador Castillo this afternoon to express their solidarity "in the face of the police harassment measure" adopted in front of the embassy.

Communist Party leader Hector Mujica has told this agency that the stepped-up vigilance and the request that those who enter the Nicaraguan Embassy identify themselves "constitute acts of provocation that fall within the framework of the general inter-American measures against the Sandinist revolution."

According to Mujica, police reached the extreme of pretending that Ambassador Castillo should answer a questionnaire. The ambassador refused to do this.

The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry, meanwhile, has very harshly rejected "the Nicaraguan interior minister's slanderous allegations against the Venezuelan Government, its diplomatic representatives and its armed forces."

CANADA'S MACGUIGAN ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

FL141411 Bridgetown CANA in English 1359 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Caracas, 14 Jan (CANA-REUTER) -- Canadian External Relations Minister Mark MacGuigan arrived here today for a three-day official visit to Venezuela.

He is scheduled to hold talks with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano on the situation in strife-torn El Salvador, the North-South dialogue and a U.S. and Canadian sponsored mini-Marshall plan for the Caribbean, diplomatic sources said.

Mr MacGuigan will also discuss energy issues with Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FISHERMEN, BOATS RELEASED

PA141948 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0217 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The Foreign Ministry reported today that 12 fishermen and 4 boats from Trinidad and Tobago were released today. The boats were apprehended by the National Guard while in Venezuelan waters in the Cano Macareo zone where the Morichal River flows into the Gulf of Paria. The fishermen and their boats were released after the Trinidad and Tobago Embassy in Venezuela was properly notified. The Foreign Ministry spokesman added that applications for 60 fishing licenses which were pending approval, were granted yesterday.

CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL140007 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2352 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau arrived in Mexico City's International Airport at 1630 hours. He was received by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

Joint Venture Signed

FL142219 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2050 GMT 14 Jan 82

[By Entrique Alvarezmanilla]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 14 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- As one of the first results of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau's visit to Mexico, an agreement has been signed between Mexican Telephones [TELMEX] and Canada's Mitel corporation to manufacture telephone switching equipment. President Jose Lopez Portillo and the Canadian prime minister witnessed the signing of the document which will provide for the creation of the Mitel Company of Mexico. The company will be financed on a basis of 51 percent Mexican capital and 49 percent Canadian. The company will manufacture private electronic switching systems for Mexico's export and local markets.

The manufacturing plant will be located in the Guadalajara, Jalisco industrial zone. The amount of capital stock will initially be 235 million pesos of which 40 percent will be underwritten and paid by TELMEX and its affiliates. The remaining 11 percent will be [offered] for institutional investment by firms whose corporate stocks are listed on the Mexican stock exchange.

Private Talks Held

FL142207 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2105 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 14 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliot Trudeau have held their second round of private talks, part of the Canadian prime minister's agenda during his official 4-day visit to this country. The talks lasted 1 hour and 40 minutes. Participating for the Mexican side were the secretaries of foreign relations, Jorge Castaneda; finance, David Ibarra Munoz; patrimony, Jose Andres de Oteyza; commerce, Jorge de La Vega; labor, Sergio Garcia Ramirez; and tourism, Rosa luz Alegria Escamilla. Also present were the president's private secretary , Roberto Casillas; Deputy Secretary of Foreign Relations Alfonso de Rosenzweig Diaz; Deputy Secretary for Economic Affairs Jorge Eduardo Navarrete; Deputy Secretary of Foreign Trade Hector Hernandez; Deputy Secretary of Mine Fernando Hiriar; the PRI's documentation and analysis coordinator, Jose Ramon Lopez Portillo; and Mexican Ambassador to Canada Agustin Barrios Gomez.

Participating for the Canadian side were Member of Parliament Roy MacLaren; the senior official of the Privy Council and cabinet secretary, Michael Pitfield; assistant cabinet secretary, Robert Fowler; the assistant deputy minister of trade; Deputy Secretary of State for Foreign Relations Montigny Marchand; the assistant to the deputy secretary, Larry Schmith; and Ambassador Winfield.

More on Talks

FL142350 Bridgetown CANA in English 2337 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Jan (CANA-REUTER) -- Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo today said his talks with visiting Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau had been more successful than expected.

Mr Lopez Portillo made the statement at the end of his second round of talks with Mr Trudeau. Their first meeting was held yesterday a few hours after the arrival of the Canadian leader for a three-day official visit to Mexico. No details of the talks were disclosed but informed Mexican sources said the topics included the possible sale of Canadian nuclear reactors to Mexico and a review of last year's North-South summit between rich and poor countries which both hosted in Cancun.

The two leaders also exchanged views on the situation in strife-torn El Salvador. Like the United States, Canada supports the holding of elections in El Salvador next March while Mexico opposes them on the grounds that they would not be truly representative. One immediate result of Mr Trudeau's visit here was the signing of an agreement for the setting up of a joint-venture company to produce electronic parts for Mexico's telephone system. No other details were immediately available.

Lopez Portillo Hosts Banquet

FL151325 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0528 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Noting that Cancun's influence on the future of multilateral negotiations should not be sought in agreements but in an atmosphere devoid of confrontations, President Jose Lopez Portillo lamented the inability of the United Nations to initiate global negotiations because 1982 has begun with the same problems of previous years. The Mexican chief of state made the statement during a banquet he hosted in honor of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau who is paying a 4-day visit to the country. Lopez Portillo said he believes that the participants in the Cancun meeting should not act for their exclusive interest or as a closed group but with others to advance the common task. He recalled that added to the problems of the past now we have others such as the worsening of the Middle East situation, the intensification of the Polish crisis and the critical Central American situation. He added that each new focus of tension that emerges tends to create a conflict which represents enormous losses of mankind efforts aimed at attaining the well-being of all and, in some instances, could cause the definitive cancellation of the possibilities of peace, leaving the world plunged in self-destruction and barbarism.

The international position of countries such as Mexico and Canada, based on principles of justice and cooperation, makes us believe that such nations can play an outstanding role in political solutions instead of bellicose ones in the numerous conflicts throughout the world. Lopez Portillo told Trudeau, who was a co-chairman of the North-South meeting, that Mexico and Canada constitute clear and valid examples of what can be attained in international cooperation; two countries in different levels of development in a world convulsed by ideological and political strife as well as trade rivalry. Finally, he asserted that Mexico and Canada have been capable of remarkably broadening the global scheme of their bilateral cooperation, which demonstrates the transformation of political will for the sake of mutual benefit.

Trudeau Banquet Remarks

FL151450 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0545 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau has warned about the risk that the impetus generated in Cancun will be dissipated and emphasized the need to act and not postpone acts of justice by those who have more time to talk than what others have available to live. He stressed the desirability of analyzing again the present problems among Mexico, the United States and his country. In a speech which the prime minister gave at first in Spanish, then in English, then French and again Spanish, he discussed what has happened since the holding of the North-South meeting until now.

He said that at the international level the inheritance of the decade of the seventies was without exception the political, economic and social instability which rapidly makes the world more dangerous, agitated, less certain and more difficult to pre ict. The poor countries gave up the hope of achieving progress and concentrated their efforts on merely surviving. Even the most powerful nations became less certain of their power and more pessimistic regarding unsolvable economic problems.

Trudeau said that he heard talk of disarmament and instead there was an increase in military power and a decrease in commitments to international economic cooperation, and at the same time protectionist policies were adopted. However, amid the uncertainty and agitation there began to emerge a more profound level of conscience regarding the reality which for a long time had been recognized superficially, that of the interdependence of nations.

Trudeau said that a preception of reality no matter how revealing it is will not feed a hungry child, create a single job or give a poor person a practical reason to put his trust in enjoying a better life. He said that he was disappointed that the Cancun meeting did not produce an agreement to be adopted regarding specific measures on the road leading to global negotiations, and that instead it was agreed to continue the talks with urgency in the United Nations.

He said: "How cruel a word like urgent can be when you utter it before those who lack food or water, of a sure job or even the hope of obtaining one, and when it is said by those who have more time to talk than what others have available to live." The Canadian prime minister said that the present challenge will not be met if the world's countries defin e national interest using only the narrow terms of a commercial profit immediately quantifiable or the obtaining of more favorable conditions than are given to others. Finally, he said that the ideal of Simon Bolivar to hold a congress of representatives of the republics, kingdoms and empires to discuss matters related to peace became a reality last year, not in Panama but instead in Cancun where leaders of the whole world discussed the thorny topic of the future of humanity and its resources.

Joint Letter on Cancun

FL151419 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0550 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- President Jose Lopez Portillo and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau today sent a joint letter to each of the chiefs of state who participated in the Cancun summit meeting urging them to make every effort to bring about the start of global negotiations at the United Nations. This is one of the agreements reached by the two leaders at the conclusion of their second round of talks and the working meeting they held at Los Pinos official residence. The two heads of state also signed as witnesses to the agreement signed by Telefonos de Mexico and the Mitel Corporation for the manufacture of telephone equipment and switches to supply national consumption and to export to other countries.

Lopez Portillo hosted a banquet for Trudeau, who said he has visited Mexico so frequently that he feels he has the right to be an honorary citizen, but that he will be satisfied when on Friday he accepts the key to the capital from the hands of the mayor. Jokingly, he stated that when Lopez Portillo returns to that great city and finds he has lost his key, he will allow him to use his. The banquet was held in an atmosphere of friendship. The prime minister's son, Sasha, wore the costume of a Mexican peasant. In his speech, Trudeau expressed the hope that President Lopez Portillo in the future, when his administration ends, will not choose to rest but to seek other means to convey to the world his wisdom and commitment to justice.

SDAR FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Meeting With Illueca

PA152249 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The foreign minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR], Ibrahim Hakim, today met with Panamanian Foreign Minister Dr Jorge Illueca as part of his 2-day visit in this city which also includes a meeting today to President Dr Aristides Royo. During his interview with Dr Illueca, the Saharan minister talked to the local press. Minister Hakim said the liberation struggle of his country is parallel to those of Latin America and Africa, noting it is a just and true national liberation struggle, supported by the international community.

Hakim added that the struggle has already had specific results, noting that in his country, practically the entire territory is already liberated, except for an area of less than 400 square kilometers still under the control of the Moroccan invaders. The logical result, which we expect will come about soon, is the recovery of full sovereignty over Saharan territory. Describing his country's position on international policy, Minister Hakim said his country belongs to the nonaligned group; related to the Third World and to the African nations bloc. He noted the Saharan Republic seeks as its fundamental objective to achieve peace, independence and the economic and political sovereignty of the nation.

Protocol Meeting Statement

PA161850 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 14 Jan 82 pp 28, 10

[By Rosalina Orocu Mojica]

[Text] Ibrahim Hakim, foreign minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR], has told LA REPUBLICA that "the North-South dialogue and the strengthening of ties between America and Africa are urgently needed to resolve the critical international political situation, which is characterized by a return to the cold war."

Foreign Minister Hakim made the statement during a protocol meeting with Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca. The meeting was a part of his agenda during his visit to Panama, which will end on Friday with the signing of a joint declaration in the Ricardo J. Alfaro room of the Foreign Ministry and a meeting with President Royo.

"My presence in Panama, an American nation, as the representative of an African country, is a symbol for the achievement of this goal of promoting world peace and a step toward closer ties among the nations of both continents," he added. Minister Hakim said that the Third World is a very important factor in the current international political crisis. He added that the actions of the Third World should be aimed at strengthening its unity in the framework of the Nonaligned Movement.

The SDAR foreign minister said that the economic situation is another important factor in the current international situation. In this regard, he said that it is essential that the Third World countries strengthen their sovereignty and control over their natural resources. As to the importance of his visit to Panama, he said that "it is of great importance, as we indicated earlier. It is of even greater importance if we note that Africa and America are linked by a common destiny, a very common Afro-Latin culture and a shared history.

Regarding the effects on his country of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's policy, the SDAR foreign minister said: "Any political action by the United States necessarily has international effects, due to the magnitude of U.S. power."

"In this area we are experiencing a phase in which the U.S. administration is giving direct support, through arms, to Morocco, which has invaded our territory. The consequences of this action are negative and dangerous because, instead of leading Morocco to peace, the United States is leading it to war," he added. The Polisario Front's policy is clear. We respect and view the United States as a great power and our essential objective is to try to find understanding between ourselves and the United States, as a positive step toward achieving peace in North Africa. We are interested in cooperation based on mutual respect and we will try to achieve this with the United States, along with our efforts to achieve peace, the SDAR foreign minister said.

Joint Communique Signed

PA162114 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 16 Jan 82 p 2

[By Reinaldo Labastide]

[Text] Ibrahim Hakim, foreign minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR], yesterday called on the nonaligned countries to close ranks in order to confront the problems and defend the principles of the international organization of Third World countries. Foreign Minister Hakim, who is on an official visit to Panama and will be leaving for Costa Rica, explained the current situation of the armed conflict between the SDAR and Morocco. Hakim expressed his thanks to the Panamanian people who, through President Aristides Royo and Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca, have supported the cause of the Saharan people in the conflict with Morocco led by King Hassan II.

The Saharan struggle, he said, is the struggle of all the Third World countries because it is the defense of an essential principle which forms the basis for stability and peace in the Third World. It is the right to self-determination. With the end of the alliance between Morocco and Mauritania, the high-ranking official said, our army, the Polisario Liberation Front, defeated Mauritania.

The foreign minister said that the Moroccan Government is receiving military support from the North Americans which is indirect interference in the domestic affairs of the Saharan people. Hakim stressed that his government will continue to warn the United States about the dangerous character of its intervention and that it must stop its support. The Saharan foreign minister said that his country has a powerful weapon which is not material but moral. "Our power is based on our faith and our just cause," he added.

Regarding the political aspect, the SDAR foreign minister noted that as part of its diplomatic relations, the SDAR has been internationally recognized by 50 states. The foreign minister added that his government has achieved an irreversible diplomatic victory at the OAU where Morocco was placed in the dock and insolated.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca and SDAR Foreign Minister Ibrahim Hakim signed a joint communique which touches on aspects related with the ties of friendship and cooperation that fortunately exist between both countries. The two ministers analyzed the current state of the bilateral relations between Panama and the SDAR and exchanged viewpoints on the current situation in Western Sahara and various international topics. Foreign Ministers Illueca and Hakim expressed support for respecting the principle of seeking peaceful solutions to international disputes and therefore concluded that the disagreements which have emerged between the United States and Panama due to the 1979 law of the Panama Canal (Law 96-70) should and can be rapidly solved with the friendly cooperation of the two sides for the good of just relations between two friendly states. The two foreign ministers reiterated that it is urgently necessary that the Kingdom of Morocco and the SDAR begin direct negotiations to achieve a just, definitive and peaceful solution of this bloody conflict whose continuation seriously threatens international peace and security.

The two officials called on the countries, members of the international community, to obstain from directly or indirectly supporting Morocco in its colonial war against the Saharan people in order to prevent the internationalization of the conflict and to help find a political solution in accordance with the UN and OAU resolutions.

BCIE GROUP TO SEEK FINANCIAL AID FOR REGION

PA132200 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1750 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 12 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The governors of the Central American Bank of Economic Integration (BCIE) who met in Tegucigalpa created a "cooperation group for the development of the isthmus" as an alternative in view of the failure of the so-called Nassau Group's plans. The Nassau Group, made up of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela, outlined a multimillion-dollar financial aid plan for Central America and the Caribbean, which has not been implemented because of its magnitude.

Now, the leaders of the region's economy want the IDB to obtain the badly needed financial support for Central America from the intermanagerial committee of international credit institutions.

IDB President Antonio Ortiz Mena, who met with the Central American Bank governors here, was cautiously optimistic about new plans proposed in the area. "We must have an immediate definition of each country's needs, so that 100 percent of the necessary financial aid can be given," Ortiz Mena said.

The BCIE is the leading institution in Central America dealing with this kind of study because its work has been aimed at development projects for more than 20 years and thus it has acquired great experience in this area. However, the hopes that the IDB president would announce in Tegucigalpa the granting of a $1-billion loan for Central America were dashed by Ortiz Mena himself, who said: "No amount has been set yet; we are just about to begin the dialogue."

This means that the Central American countries must soon prepare a plan for immediate investments, a basic plan for medium-term preinvestments and a plan for long-term preinvestments. They must also maintain their access to foreign financial aid, which is practically closed for the region at the present time.

According to BCIE President Alberto Galeano Madrid, "the financial sources are gradually diminishing, while economic cooperation with Central American states is being substantially reduced.

"The problem is further complicated by the political situations in the various countries of the area and the domestic financial crises they are currently facing," Galeano Madrid said.

While all the countries are getting ready to present a coherent image of their finances for foreign credit agencies, Ortiz Mena has become the great hope of Central America. Notwithstanding, Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia was the only one who made a categorically optimistic statement about the financial outlook of the region by the end of the meeting.

"We must be certain that we will overcome our present difficulties: first, with our own forces; and second, with the understanding and cooperation of international institutions and friendly countries," the president said.

COSTA RICA

D'ESCOTO TELLS CARAZO ABOUT COUNTERREVOLUTION

PA150351 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] This morning, the Nicaraguan foreign minister met with President Carazo and told him about the plot against the Nicaraguan Government. Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto charged that Latin American governments are involved in the plot. He said that Costa Rica has always helped Nicaragua. According to D'Escoto, there are Nicaraguans who want to harm the revolution.

The two leaders also discussed regional political matters. The Nicaraguan foreign minister arrived in the country this morning from Venezuela. He met later with President Rodrigo Carazo. This is what he said on his arrival at the Presidential Palace:

[Begin recording] [D'Escoto] We come regularly to Costa Rica. On this occasion, the idea is to take advantage of my trip to South America -- I am returning from Venezuela -- to greet President Rodrigo Carazo Odio on behalf of the junta of the government and for my own satisfaction, and to inform him about the international plot against Nicaragua, against its revolution, and the extent of the plot, which becomes more evident as it is verified that some governments and some armies of Latin America countries have been working together with counterrevolutionary Nicaraguans set on attacking the Nicaraguan revolution.

They have had contact with counterrevolutionaries. A few days ago my government detected a plan to sabotage the Nicaraguan cement plant and the refinery, and in this regard we have the statement made by the person charged with committing this sabotage, Mr William Baltodano Herrera. In his statement, which is well-known in Nicaragua -- because he appeared on television -- and in the world -- because of news agency reports -- Baltodano clearly states which countries they visited and where they met with government and army people and what kind of aid they were offered and promised.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We are completely sure that the Government of Costa Rica would never allow that. It would be redundant to say that. I have not come to make that request because we are sure that they are working on that. As I have said, this is a visit to a people we love dearly, to this government, to this president who is a friend of ours, to talk a little about problems of the area, to exchange ideas and to explain some details about the international plot against our people and our revolutionary process. [end recording]

EMBASSIES DENY KNOWLEDGE OF ANTI-NICARAGUA PLOT

PA142008 Paris AFP in Spanish 0110 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] San Jose, 13 Jan (AFP) -- The Salvadoran Embassy in Costa Rica today confirmed that Major Eduardo Avila, accused by the Nicaraguan Government of conspiracy, is a civilian official of that diplomatic office. However, in a telephone interview with AFP, an embassy official said that "the embassy has no knowledge of Avila's alleged participation in the (?conspiracy) as Tomas Borge, the Nicaraguan interior minister, has charged.

William Baltodano one of the counterrevolutionaries arrested in Managua, said that he had attended conspiratorial meetings in Costa Rica along with Eduardo Avila and Edgar Escobar, a Venezuelan Embassy official in Costa Rica. The spokesman for the Salvadoran mission said that "Avila is a civilian and not a military member of this embassy. He has been away from Costa Rica for over 1 month. [quotemark as received]

Salvadoran refugees in Costa Rica accused Major Avila of being a "member of the Salvadoran security corps tasked with persecuting us." Last year the Costa Rican Committee of Solidarity with El Salvador accused Major Avila of carrying out (?a) "refugee hunt."

For its part, the Venezuelan Embassy confirmed (?that) Edgar Escobar was an attache at that embassy, but did not specify in what field. However, embassy sources also said that they had no details of the conspiracy alleged by Commander Borge in Nicaragua. The sources added that they were unaware of any ties between Escobar and said conspiracy.

EL SALVADOR

EL ESPINO BEACH SECTOR DECLARED 'EMERGENCY ZONE'

PA131500 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 12 Jan 82 pp 2, 29

[Excerpt] El Espino beach and adjacent sectors in a large part of Usulutan Department have been declared an "emergency zone" in view of the possibility that landings could be attempted from Nicaragua, military sources disclosed yesterday. The El Espino beach resort is located southeast of the city of Usulutan. It has one of the largest beaches in the country, appropriate for traversing by small craft such as rowboats, outboard motorboats, rafts and so forth.

Armed Forces spokesmen said yesterday that the Army has launched an operation to keep the zone under control with garrisons, patrols and air and sea vigilance. National Navy and Coast Guard motorboats are patrolling the El Espino beach resort area; foot patrols are covering the area along El Espino's main beach. Salvadoran Air Force planes and helicopters are flying, day and night, at all hours, over the region to prevent any foreign penetration from Nicaraguan or any other place.

The entire zone has been totally restricted for planes, vessels, all kind of vehicles, as well as for pedestrians. We were told that people who wish to pass through the area must ask for a safe-conduct.

VENEZUELAN KILLED BY ANTIGUERRILLA OPERATION

PA131724 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 12 Jan 82 pp 2, 29

[Text] Venezuelan terrorist Julio Cesar Guzman is one of the 48 subversives killed on the Chichontepec volcano, San Vicente Department, armed forces spokesmen said yesterday. Guzman was a member of the movement of the Revolutionary Left and of the Red Flag, two dangerous Venezuelan terrorist organizations.

Members of the Red Flag recently hijacked three airplanes and flew them to Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. They only made a brief stopover here and continued to Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Military authorities disclosed that there are many cases similar to Guzman's in our country. The authorities said that hundreds of non-Salvadoran terrorist combatants are in our country.

Yesterday "EL NACIONAL" of Caracas printed news of Guzman's death. EL NACIONAL said that this terrorist had sought asylum at the Mexican Embassy in Caracas and that he later left the country and turned up in El Salvador, where he supposedly became a mercenary among the Salvadoran terrorists.

FMLN SEIZES SAN MIGUEL, CORINTO, JOCOAITIQUE

PA132307 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Several FMLN columns entered San Miguel at 1300 yesterday and engaged in fighting in the city's southern sector, in the area from the Shell station in Palo Blanco to Colonia Milagro de La Paz. A couple of helicopters belonging to the dictatorship flew over the area and strafed our positions. At 1720, fighting took place on the train that goes to San Miguel, we killed three of the dictatorship's soldiers and recovered all of their equipment, plus three G-3 rifles. The train itself was destroyed.

The FMLN was still holding its positions in San Miguel last night. In upcoming casts we will read official bulletins on the various actions carried out on the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern front.

As we have already reported, our forces seized Corinto and Jocoaitique in Morazan Department yesterday. In Jocoaitique, we recovered many weapons and a large quantity of ammunition that was stored at the Jocoaitique arsenal. The result of these actions will be given in an official bulletin in another broadcast.

Actions in Capital Reported

PA132120 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 13 Jan 82

[War Bulletin issued by the FMLN Modesto Ramirez Paracentral Front, metropolitan zone; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] At 1930 on 4 January, simultaneous acts of sabotage were carried out in San Salvador against the Caribe motor company, 25 North Avenue, two blocks south of the U.S. Embassy, and at the office of the Social Fund for Housing, North 5th Avenue, across from the main road.

Bombs were detonated at the Carol Shirt company opposite Centenario Plaza. This company is owned by Marta Judith Aleman and Lt (Jorge Lugre), a member of the death squad. Both have actively participated in executions. Another bomb was set off in their safehouse in the Guatemalan neighborhood. A bomb was detonated at the home of Capt (Roberto Alfonso Mendoza), (Francisco Menendez) building, Santa Anita neighborhood. This officer, who is on leave in Gotera, is well known for his repressive activities. Another bomb was detonated at the home of Lt (Cesar Augusto Villaflores), (Epopeya) building, (Francisco Benitez) Street, Santa Anita neighborhood. He has also participated in killings.

A bomb was set off in the home of Supreme Court Justice (Rafael Sanchez), 224 (Maquinejua) Street, Buenos Aires neighborhood. His home was guarded by two former guardsmen, one of whom was killed. (Sanchez) is an active collaborator with the dictatorship's intelligence apparatus.

Sabotage was also carried out against the home of Supreme Court Justice (Jorge Jaime Garcia), 16 Santa Eugenia neighborhood, Lane No 1. He also collaborates with the dictatorship's intelligence apparatus.

Weapons Seized

PA141910 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] This 1982 is the year of great victories. Our people have continued to seize weapons from the enemy. We have already reported that we recovered many weapons as well as a large quantity of ammunition during the FMLN occupation of Jocoaitique. Our people took a large number of weapons from the enemy in the past few days. Here we have a partial account of the people's recovery of weapons and military equipment:

On 3 January, we seized two G-3 rifles and one 38-cal special revolver in an ambush of an enemy patrol made up of soldiers and paramilitary individuals in El Zapote, west of Victoria in the Cabanas sector of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral front. This was near San Francisco in San Sebastian.

On 4 January, we recovered 28 weapons from the enemy in the occupation of San Fernando in the Chalatenango sector of the Modesto Ramirez Central front. The weapons included 2.30-cal Browning machineguns, 18 M-1 rifles, 1 M-2 rifle, 3 FAL rifles, 1 G-3 rifle, 2.22-cal rifles and 1 Browning pistol.

On 13 December, several actions were carried out in San Miguel, Usulutan and other places in the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern front. We recovered five G-3 rifles, two Galil rifles and one M-79 grenade launcher with seven grenades.

On 7 January, also in the Southeastern front, in Jucuaran, we recovered one G-3 rifle in the occupation of Concepcion Batres. We also recovered one G-3 rifle in an ambush of an enemy convoy on the Pan-American Highway near El Carmen in La Union Department. During the occupation of San Miguel by FMLN columns yesterday, we seized three G-3 rifles.

This report, which is unofficial, includes more weapons seized from the enemy.

On 29 December, we recovered 24 weapons in La Guacamaya and (El Motete) on the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern front. These weapons were: 21 G-3 rifles, 1 M-16 rifle, 1 9-mm gun and 1 90-mm cannon with its shells.

On 6 January also on the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern front in Morazan Department, we attacked enemy positions in (Sunsombra) and Yamabal. In these actions we recovered 20 weapons from the enemy; 16 Garand rifles, 3 M-1 rifles, 1 G-3 rifle and ammunition.

During the occupation of Jocoaitique yesterday, our forces of the Northeastern front in Morazan Department recovered 6 G-3 rifles, 1 M-1 rifle, 1 .357-cal revolver, 3 Czech rifles, 10 Garand rifles and 2 G-3 rifles, a total of 23 weapons.

This is an incomplete list because we have not yet received a war bulletin on our victorious action against enemy positions in Jocoaitique in Morazan Department. This report gives a temporary figure of 111 weapons recovered from the enemy throughout the territory. This list was drafted by Radio Venceremos and is not official. This is how our people stress that 1982 will be the year of popular victories.

Ambush Reported

PA131911 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 13 Jan 82

[War bulletin issued by the Modesto Ramirez Central Front -- read by announcer]

[Text] At 0700 on Tuesday, 12 January, an FMLN squad headed by Companero (Renato) ambushed an enemy column which was patrolling part of the new street near km 41 on the road from Suchitoto to San Martin. They killed three and wounded an unspecified number of enemy soldiers. Our companeros then withdrew in an orderly fashion.

Further Report on Operations

PA131526 Paris AFP in Spanish 0337 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Jan (AFP) -- Sources linked to the Salvadoran opposition today reported continued guerrilla actions in the main departments of El Salvador. The sources said that government troops have sustained at least 10 casualties in the past 48 hours, while the army is in a state of emergency. The sources added that FMLN squads simultaneously attacked the villages of San Isidro and Potrero de Batres, in the Department of Usulutan, 90 km south of San Salvador. In clashes there, the army sustained 10 casualties. The curfew imposed in Usulutan after one of the major guerrilla actions took place there, on the anniversary of last year's general offensive, was lifted yesterday.

According to information provided by the AGENCIA INDEPENDIENTE DE PRENSA (AIP), concerned with the Salvadoran opposition, government (?facilities) in the village of Potrero de Batres were taken over by the guerrillas. They clashed (?with) treasury police for 3 hours, "leaving five soldiers dead." It was also reported that a (?20)-man military patrol "was surprised at Cerro San Pedro," 65 km east of the capital. According to Radio Venceremos, the patrol had two casualties.

With respect to the last cleanup operation carried out by the army in the area of the Volcano Chichontepec -- in the Paracentral (?region) of the country -- which according to official reports ended 2 days ago with a provisional count of 20 rebels and 2 soldiers dead, the FMLN said that "the decision [to stop] had been taken because of the impracticality of the maneuver."

Finally, according to the opposition sources, in its struggle against the current Salvadoran regime headed by Christian Democrat Napoleon Duarte, over the past days the FMLN carried out actions around San Salvador and in the Departments of Cabanas, Morazan, Chalatenango, La Union, Usulutan, San Vicente and Cuscatlan.

ARMY DENIES JOCOAITIQUE SEIZED BY GUERRILLAS

PA161318 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1813 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Today the armed forces press committee denied reports indicating that the town of Jocoaitique in Morazan Department has been seized by subversive groups. It noted that there have been harassment actions by subversive groups, which harassed the small national guard garrison in Jocoaitique on Wednesday, 13 January.

REPORTS STRESS DIVISION AMONG GUERRILLA GROUPS

PA161310 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 15 Jan 82 pp 3, 28

[Text] There were reports yesterday stressing that the internal conflicts among some armed terrorist groups have continued. It was said that this could have been the reason why two printing shops were destroyed with dynamite in the past few days. Political sources gave the example of the Ungo printing shop which was destroyed with a bomb on 1 January and the Vanguardia printing shop which was destroyed by three bombs on the morning of 12 January.

The sources said that the Ungo printing shop is owned by Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the revolutionary democratic front (FDR); and that the Vanguardia printing shop is owned by Luis Villalobos Lopez, father of guerrilla leader Joaquin Villalobos, known among the ranks of the terrorists as Commander Chon. Joaquin Villalobos is chief of the guerrillas' eastern front, where the army has been the target of a number of ambushes, the sources added.

The sources indicated that not long ago a leaflet circulated which partly revealed the dispute between the People's Liberation Forces (FPL) and the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) over the leadership of the terrorist groups. The leaflet stated: "Those of the FPL are traitors to the cause due to leadership problems. The FPL killed Ernesto Jovel, our top leader. Therefore, all militants of the FARN should fight first of all against the FPL traitors and then against the henchmen. Let us find and eliminate these new dogs. It is better to have a few loyal fighters than to have many traitors. Armed struggle today; socialism tomorrow."

The case of the destruction of the Vanguardia printing shop has become even more serious with the kidnapping of its owner and another of his sons, whose name is also Luis Villalobos. The sources said that since the kidnapping of Luis Villalobos, the three explosions in the Vanguardia printing shop and the kidnapping of Villalobos' son on Wednesday morning, no other terrorist actions have occurred in San Salvador. They added that this could lead to the conclusion that all the subversive actions have centered around the Vanguardia printing shop and Luis Villalobos and his son.

Meanwhile, international news agencies reported yesterday that last week's terrorist attack on the city of Usulutan could have served for the landing of men and weapons in the coastal area of Usulutan Department. They said that the terrorists might try to launch a new offensive next week.

FATHER-IN-LAW OF ERP'S VILLALOBOS KIDNAPPED

PA170139 San Slavaodr LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 16 Jan 82 pp 5, 21

[Excerpts] Mr Lino Alfredo Medina, director of the computer center of the Finance Ministry, was kidnapped day before yesterday when he was going home. The family has heard nothing from the kidnappers regarding demands for his release. His wife, Vilma Arriola, worried about her husband's fate, yesterday made the following statements: "The only thing I ask is that my husband's life be respected. Our only sin is that we are the parents of Ana Sonia Medina Arriola de Villalobos, leader of the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP]."

On the 14th of this month, at 1630, Lino Alfredo Medina was kidnapped. Mr Medina is a well-known sportsman, certified public accountant, university professor and a man dedicated to his profession. When he disappeared he was director of the computer center of the Finance Ministry. To conclude, Mrs Medina said she is not condemning anyone but regrets that her daughter is what she is, because in addition, she married Commander "Chon," of the ERP, whose real name is Joaquin Villalobos.

FMLN SEEKS RELEASE OF VILLALOBOS RELATIVES

PA161757 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Freedom for Commander Joaquin Villalobos' father and brother!

The armed forces have unleashed a new and inhuman kind of behavior by acting against the freedom of close relatives of revolutionary leaders, simply because of their relationship. Hiding behind an alleged war between extremist groups and justifying its position as a reprisal for and an answer to the revolutionary movement's actions, the revolutionary junta of the Government of El Salvador has staged a new kind of activity that will further decrease its prestige and will put it in an even more compromising situation, in terms of the criminal policies in which it is already implicated.

In contrast, our forces have respected the principle of not acting against third parties who are not directly involved in the war. Our military activity is intended to break the combat forces of the enemy army, but with a high sense of respect for dignity and for the human being. Our actions have a high military and political content and with them we react to indiscriminate repression and genocide. We also react to the massacre of women, children, the elderly and the defenseless populations of villages and cantons all over the country. We react to the assassination and torture of innocent people, who are executed by the death squad with the most cruel sadism.

The armed forces have shown a genocidal attitude. A good part of the high command and some middle echelon leaders are responsible for that attitude. Our firm ties to the people and our friends, who are allies and militants in the armed forces, allow us to know exactly who commits genocide and who acts outside the principles and norms that should be followed by an army. The armed forces have respected neither lives nor property. They have murdered women, children and the elderly without the slightest scruples. It's sad to see the degree of cruelty and sadism with which the genocidal sector that dominates the army's high command has waged war against the people. We know who are guilty and we know why they are willing to bloody their own hands and those of all of their subordinates.

We repeat that the policy of kidnapping and of destroying the property of close relatives of revolutionary leaders that has been adopted by the armed forces of late is the responsibility of the reactionary sector of the armed forces' high command and of the group of oligarchic families that support it. This new kind of action obviously confirms that there is a sector fully interested in deepening this war and in rendering the enemy's part in it even more inhuman. Our revolutionary forces, based upon their position of full respect for the humanitarian rules of war, demand that the armed forces respect all norms and principles of noninterference with third parties who are neither directly or indirectly involved in the war. Therefore, we demand that Luis Villalobos, 65, and Luis Villalobos, jr, 32, the father and brother of Commander Joaquin Villalobos, be freed, and that, above all, their lives be respected by the armed forces.

GUATEMALA

MILITARY OPERATIONS INCREASING IN WESTERN REGION

PA131757 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1957 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- According to military reports issued here today, during the last 24 hours, 42 guerrillas have been killed in armed clashes between the Army and the subversives in the western sector of Guatemala. In a press bulletin released today the Army reports that a military patrol out on a combing operation clashed with a group of guerrillas in the region of Pamesul near San Pedro Jocopilas in the El Quiche Department, in western Guatemala.

The military communique states that in this armed clash, 16 guerrillas were killed. Identification was not possible because the guerrillas carried no documentation. Another armed clash was reported between the Army and the guerrillas which occurred yesterday in the municipality of Joyabaj, El Quiche Department. The communique reported that two guerrillas were killed. The military operation in western Guatemala is the biggest carried out by the Guatemalan Army. Some 15,000 soldiers are taking part.

It was also reported here today that an unidentified group of men took over the town of San Rafael La Independencia for several minutes. The town is in the western Department of Huehuetenango. According to an official spokesman, the guerrilla group that held the town of San Rafael destroyed several government buildings. No dead or wounded were reported. Meanwhile in Guatemala City three security guards were killed during attacks on local stores.

Details on Rebel Attack

PA130420 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Unspecified damage was caused in San Rafael La Independencia municipality, Huehuetenango, during an attack by a group of armed men early yesterday morning. Our correspondents have learned that the attackers stayed in San Rafael La Independencia for about 4 hours. During this time they burned the public jails, the postal and telegraph offices, two public schools, the municipal treasury -- from where they stole 919 quetzales -- and the municipal building. According to Mayor (Marco Antonio Quinones Rodriguez), the damage is considerable. The worst part is that it will be very hard to repair these places because the municipality is poor. It will be difficult to reopen these offices.

According to the mayor, the attackers arrived at about 0430 and stayed until 0900. During this time, they burned the documents in the civil registry, the treasury and the municipal secretariat. During a phone interview, the mayor said that he plans to ask the central government to help repair the damage caused by the attackers. Otherwise, he explained, repairs will not be possible.

GUERRILLA THREAT CAUSES RESIDENTS TO FLEE MENTON

PA131805 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 12 Jan 82 p 14

[Text] Local authorities have been informed that more than 2,000 old people, women and children fled en masse on Sunday from the municipality of Menton, 121 km from this departmental capital [Huehuetenango], to safeguard their lives. The residents said they made this decision because they were afraid of being massacred by the guerrillas. The exodus was carried out in pickups, trucks and other means of transport which headed in different directions.

It was reported that those who fled toward the Mexican border were turned back by the authorities of that neighboring country.

This exodus was due to the constant harassment by armed people who on a previous occasion killed or kidnapped several residents of the area. A military contingent had to be sent to set up camp. After several confrontations with the guerrillas calm returned to the area.

Sources stated that, on Saturday, the residents found out that the security forces would be transferred to another region. They had an emergency meeting to ask for protection while they abandoned the town, because they were afraid of further guerrilla attacks. Because of their sudden departure they are carrying no clothes, money or food and many of them are ill. They abandoned all their belongings and their homes and the sources state that the municipality of Menton is now completely abandoned.

The central park of Huehuetenango awoke yesterday to find itself invaded by the residents of Menton. They are asking the local authorities for protection, a place to stay and food. They lack the means to continue this journey without a destination.

EGP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR GAS STATION FIRES

PA131617 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 7 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] According to an anonymous call received at PRENSA LIBRE yesterday, the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, EGP, claimed responsibility for setting fire to six gas stations in this capital. The caller said that the arson against several gas stations two nights ago was to demonstrate that the government is not capable of controlling the situation in the country.

ATTACKS ON MISSIONS CAUSE MINOR DAMAGE

PA131504 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1438 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 Jan (EFE) -- In the last 24 hours, leftist guerrillas attacked the Israeli and Argentine Embassies and the Haitian Consulate in Guatemala City. No victims were reported. The guerrillas threw bombs from moving vehicles. The bombs exploded at the Israeli Embassy and the Haitian Consulate. The third bomb was deactivated at the Argentine diplomatic office. Damage was limited to broken windows.

FISHING BOAT SEIZED BY MEXICAN AUTHORITIES

PA131750 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 12 Jan 82 p 6

[Text] Don Justo, a Guatemalan fishing boat which belongs to Pesca, S.A. of Champerico, Retalhuleu, was seized by a 16th Naval Zone Mexican patrol boat on Friday. The vessel, its captain and crew are being held at the government dock in Puerto Madero, Chiapas, Mexico. The Guatemalan vessel was seized while fishing 2 and 1/2 miles within the waters of the Mexican-Guatemalan prevention and control area. Its shrimp nets were spread and it was carrying a load of shrimp.

The captain of the vessel, Carlos Augusto Morales Martinez, admitted his guilt and said that this was due to a mistake on his part. The vessel, its captain and its five crewmen, as well as the cargo of shrimp, were placed at the orders of the Puerto Madero port captain, Fausto Camargo Villa, and the deputy chief of the Department of Fisheries. At 2100 last night, the vessel and crew were still under arrest and no information was available as to when they would be released.

Vessel Released

PA160307 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced that the efforts seeking the release of a Guatemalan fishing vessel, the Don Justo, from the Mexican Government have concluded. Mexico's president, Jose Lopez Portillo, has ordered the immediate release of the ship, which was being held in Puerto Madero. The presidential order came as a result of efforts made by the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry through diplomatic channels. The fishing vessel was seized because it was found in an area where, due to an agreement between Mexico and Guatemala, fishing is banned for either of the two nations.

The authorities of the government will caution the owner of the vessel, Pesca S.A., so that the necessary precautionary measures are adopted and these incidents averted. In a communique issued this afternoon, the Foreign Ministry of Guatemala acknowledges the gesture of the Mexican president as friendly and positive.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER VIEWS NATIONAL DEFENSE

PA172342 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 7 Jan 82 p 2, 8

[Guatemalan Air Force Commander Gen Carlos Augusto Morales interviewed on foreign aggression]

[Excerpts] [Question] How do you view Guatemala's situation with the framework of world conflict?

[Answer] During the past decade, precisely as a result of social and political situations existing in all parts of the world, and from which effects no country has been able to escape, Guatemala and the other Central American countries have been profoundly affected by the conflicts and changes in antagonistic forces and interests within the area which strive to politically conquer and dominate the weaker nations. It is a well-known fact that the merchants of sectarian policies, representing foreign systems and interests, use demagogic promises to obtain the support of the great masses which they later subject to an ignominious domination and betray national sovereignty to international despotic interests.

It is this extremely difficult stage which confronts free nations, especially the Central Americans, because of sociopolitical events whose ruthless implementation is paid for by the high price of human lives in the defenseless population. Our uncertain economies are being gradually exhausted and an indefinite stagnation is setting in. It is absolutely essential to strengthen national security as the only way to place a firm barrier against the destruction promoted mostly by interests not only alien to the countries undergoing internal conflict but also to our continent itself, because they bring doctrines which are definitively alien to our essentially democratic system.

[Question] What is the air force's role within this situation?

[Answer] Within the concept of defense, our national air force plays an important role, not only in the internal or domestic order, but also in the preservation of our national sovereignty, recently threatened in various ways by a continuous and progressive slander campaign abroad. This has been accompanied in the military field by training, arming and supporting clandestine groups which maintain unrest and violence, as well as by veiled threats and disrespect for our integrity by superpowers of different political trends.

[Question] What should the role be of the various social groups in the defense of our country?

[Answer] In Guatemala, we are waging a vigorous struggle against bastard interests promoting the establishment of totalitarian systems and, as the people know, the armed forces have been giving their contribution in the blood and sweat of its best men.

Nevertheless, we must think about the enormous and unavoidable responsibility of every able-bodied citizen in this gigantic effort, aware of the demands of national interests and dignity. No social class or level can be indifferent. All Guatemalans should contribute because in the defense of the nation and its sacred interests there is a place for all of us. Peace, progress and dignity to not depend exclusively on the armed forces. Although it is true that the man in uniform has well-defined responsibilities as a guarantor of peace, sovereignty and national integrity, it is no less true that all Guatemalans are called on to cooperate, in one way or the other, until our needed and desired national coexistence has been achieved.

[Question] What is the national reply to foreign aggression against Guatemala?

[Answer] Referring to machinations, we must remember that Guatemala's enemies through the use of euphemisms, have promoted abroad, precisely with the support and complicity of well-known nations which were formerly friendly, an unjust and slanderous campaign.

Those who formerly proclaimed nonintervention and the free determination of peoples, are now with an amazing and derogatory ambiguity manipulating this principle at will and assuming insolent powers to openly interfere in our affairs. Fortunately, this attitude, instead of dividing us, has only promoted unity and nationalism, strengthening support for our armed forces and even creating, for the first time in our history, a unanimous support for the establishment of the first military industry in our country to supply the means to manufacture our own arsenals. After this abortive attempt to destroy us, our unity and indentification are more solid than ever.

[Question] What is your opinion of the human element within our air force?

[Answer] Internally, as everyone knows, the national army with its land, sea and air forces remains alert to deal new and lethal blows on the cunning and slippery enemy which attacks anonymously in the shadows, but which is already aware of our capacity to harass and destroy him, even in his own redoubts or dens. This determination is irreversible and common to all the members of the Guatemalan Air Force.

GUERRILLAS SEIZE RADIO STATIONS FOR BROADCAST

PA162255 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Last night, five [as heard] Guatemala City radio stations were seized by guerrillas who broadcast a message on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the creation of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army.

In the message the guerrillas strongly criticized the present government and characterized the scheduled elections as an electoral farce. The message also states that Indian groups have joined the guerrilla struggle and that there are fronts in the various regions of the country.

The guerrilla message was approximately 30-minutes long. The guerrilla left recorded messages playing. Before leaving they also left bombs to keep the authorities from entering the studios. The message included guerrilla songs and also strongly attacked the government of President Ronald Reagan, noting that Guatemala's revolutionary organizations reject the interventionist maneuvers of the United States in Central America, especially in Guatemala.

National police officers carried out the delicate job of deactivating the bombs that the subversives left in the radio stations they occupied yesterday afternoon in the capital -- Radio Panamericana, Radio Tic-Tac, Radio Exclusiva and Radio Progreso. Some of these radio stations are in Zone 7 and others in Zone 1. Security forces established control measures and initiated a search for the guerrillas.

HONDURAS

TOP SALVADORAN LEADERS TO ATTEND INAUGURATION

PA131638 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The Salvadoran ambassador to Honduras, journalist Sigfrido Munes, announced the list of representatives who will attend the inauguration of Dr Roberto Suazo Cordoba, president-elect of Honduras. Let us listen to him:

[Begin recording] [Munes] My government is indeed honored and pleased to be represented at the inauguration of Dr Roberto Suazo Cordoba as president of the Republic of Honduras on 27 January 1982. The Salvadoran delegation will be composed of the President of the Revolutionary Junta of the Government of El Salvador, Jose Napoleon Duarte; the vice president of the junta, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez; the minister of foreign affairs, Dr Fidel Chavez Mena; and their honorable wives. A distinguished group of military aides will accompany these officials.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, in your opinion, how is this change of government in Honduras important for Central America?

[Answer] It is of vital importance because it means the full enforcement of democracy, the use of the peoples' sovereign right to chose their rulers, which is still an aspiration in other countries. Honduras has been able to elect its rulers through a democratic process and this constitutes, as we said on the day after the elections, a victory for the Salvadoran [as heard] people and an example of civic spirit for other countries in the region and in the world. It is important because it demonstrates that democracy still prevails in a world harassed by totalitarian treats.

SETTLEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION CONFLICT ANNOUNCED

PA130450 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 2328 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Official communique on settlement of urban transportation conflict issued on 12 January 1982 by Honduran Presidential Information Secretariat]

[Text] Following negotiations between representatives of the government and the National Transportation Council, the government wishes to announce that a settlement has been reached for the urban transportation problem and that service will return to normal by 13 January. Following are the bases of the settlement.

1. The transporters accept the $ .15 fare.

2. The government will continue to pay the subsidy and will discuss an increase in future negotiations.

3. The government will return the confiscated units, demilitarize the civilian personnel engaged to work on an emergency basis and withdraw all military personnel.

4. After service has returned to normal, the government and the transporters will continue negotiations to improve the proposed system and thus offer a more efficient service.

5. The government acknowledges the citizens' expressions of understanding for having had to interrupt the transportation service and congratulates the military personnel, who contributed to the solution of the conflict.

[Signed] Tegucigalpa, D.C., 12 January 1982. Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic.

NICARAGUA

ACCUSED VENEZUELAN DIPLOMATS DEPART MANAGUA

PA150158 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Managua, 14 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Two officials of the Venezuelan Embassy in Nicaragua, who are apparently involved in an anti-Sandinist plot revealed by the Nicaraguan Government, will leave Managua today. Their departure was confirmed to ACAN-EFE by the Venezuelan Embassy in Managua. It was reported that the departed diplomats are air attache Col Hugo (?Pernia) Zambrano and Jose Luis Betancourt. The same source explained that military attache Col Pedro Sanchez Rivero and civilian attache Jose Anibal Palacios, both from the same embassy had already left Nicaragua.

Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge, revealed in Managua on 12 January that Sanchez Rivero and Palacios had participated in the organization and planning of sabotage activities against Nicaraguan economy sectors. The Venezuelan officials, according to the charges, had held secret meetings with Nicaraguan citizen William Baltodano, chief of the counterrevolutionary commandos who would be in charge of dynamiting a cement factory in Nicaragua. Julio Gonzalez Ferron, an industrialist born in Spain but a naturalized Venezuelan also involved in the plot, is being detained in Managua.

D'ESCOTO GIVES NEW DETAILS OF ARGENTINE PLOT

PY150139 Paris AFP in Spanish 2000 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 14 Jan (AFP) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto today in San Jose revealed new details regarding the participation of Argentine officers in a conspiracy intended to overthrow the Sandinist government that Minister Tomas Borge reported last Friday. One of the commando members, who was supposed to blow up Nicaragua's state-owned refinery and cement plant, William Baltodano, had to contact an Argentine military mission in Honduras for which Honduran Army Capt Alexander Hernandez, a member of that country's military intelligence, would act as liaison, according to D'Escoto.

After the attacks had been perpetrated, Baltodono was supposed to leave Nicaragua for Costa Rica and later return to Tegucigalpa from where he had departed on Honduran passports issued by Captain Hernandez, according to the report of the Nicaraguan Government. D'Escoto told AFP that the tickets which Baltodano was going to use for this trip, issued by the above-mentioned Honduran officer, are now in the hands of Nicaraguan security services.

Once back in Tegucigalpa, Baltodano was going to be introduced by Hernandez to an Argentine military mission which would be making a stopover in Tegucigalpa to coordinate its cooperation to the activities of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups; the Nicaraguan Democratic Union (UDN) and the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARN) to which Baltodano belongs, D'Escoto said.

Commander Tomas Borge reported the participation of Argentine officers in a conspiracy directed against the Sandinist government. Borge quoted statements of two persons arrested and charged in Managua, one of whom is Baltodano.

Baltodano stated that he had contacted the chief of staff of the Argentine Armed Forces through General Bali and Col Mario Davico during a political tour he made last year, visiting the United States, Venezuela, Colombia, Chile, Honduras and Argentina, together with the Chamorro Rapaccioli brothers, leaders of the UDN and the FARN, "seeking moral, economic and political support."

Baltodano said that Colonel Davico gave him $50,000 and said that this was just the beginning to get the ball rolling. Baltodano's new contact with Argentine officers was supposed to take place in Honduras after the attacks in Nicaragua had taken place, D'Escoto told AFP at the Nicaraguan Embassy in the capital of Costa Rica.

D'ESCOTO DISCUSSES CONSPIRACY IN PANAMA STOPOVER

PA131600 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 13 Jan 82 p 12

[By Rafael Cribari]

[Text] Panama City, 11 Jan (IPS) [INTER PRESS SERVICE] -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said here yesterday that relations between Nicaragua and Honduras are growing increasingly tense. He also announced the imminent dissemination of a Nicaraguan Government document concerning the incidents that tend to prove the cooperation of Honduran military officers with Somozist counterrevolutionary groups.

D'Escoto, in transit at the airport of the Panamanian capital, stated that relations with Tegucigalpa have deteriorated due to the behavior of several of the top members of the Honduran Armed Forces who are irresponsibly lending themselves to the maneuvers of the Somozists. The Nicaraguan Government has officially maintained that collusion exists among some officers of the Honduran Armed Forces and the chiefs of Somozist armed bands which attack Nicaraguan positions from Honduran territory.

The foreign minister said that these officers are giving logistic support to the counterrevolutionaries and are helping them by training them in some 20 military camps which, he said, have been detected in Honduran territory. This territory is being used to attack Nicaragua regularly and to prepare an invasion from it.

He disclosed that in a few days, his government will present totally proven incidents of another kind of cooperation between Honduran military sectors and the counterrevolutionaries. He also said that his country will supply conclusive proof that the plot revealed in Nicaragua last week is part of an international conspiracy. He added that members of an army, and persons with the highest ranks in the hierarchy of several Latin American countries are involved in this plot, which included the assassination of leaders of the Sandinist revolution.

By contrast, the foreign minister said, his country will never be a source of aggression. He made this statement in commenting on the purchase of military equipment from France, saying that Nicaragua is exercising its sovereign right to strengthen its defense capability. He noted that the Central American situation is extremely explosive and maintained that the agitation in the area would not stem from pressures or activities outside the region without those of the United States -- which is indisputably helping many Central American governments. He added that the thing the Latin American rulers should fear is not a communist conspiracy, much less the Sandinist revolution, but the wrath of their own people.

ORTEGA WILL EXPEL LACAYO FROM STATE COUNCIL

PA142315 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Daniel Ortega, commander of the revolution and junta coordinator, today promised to take the necessary steps to expel Donald Lacayo Nunez from the State Council. He made this promise after some 200 mothers, who were accompanying the Committee of Mothers of Heroes and Martyrs of the Revolution, delivered a harsh statement demanding the expulsion of Lacayo Nunez for committing a serious crime against the fatherland when he sent a telegram to the French Government protesting the sale of weapons for the defense of Nicaragua.

Let us listen to Commander Ortega, addressing the mothers who demonstrated outside Government House:

[Begin Ortega recording] Certain people, although born in Nicaragua, don't have the right to be Nicaraguans. However, nothing could be more conclusive, valuable and beautiful than your attitude as mothers of Sandinist combatants, heroes and martyrs who fell in the struggle against the Somozist, and heroes and martyrs who have continued to fall in the struggle against the international and national reactionaries. We want to tell you that we welcome these just demands because those who are now against Nicarague seeking weapons to defend itself, hate and loath the Nicaraguan people. Therefore, it is not just a mere coincidence that those who are now opposing and criticizing the right that the Nicaraguan people have to arm and defend themselves are the ones who in the past, when Somoza and his criminal National Guard was killing our people, condemned the right that the Nicaraguan people and the FSLN had to arm themselves to fight the Somozist dictatorship. They used to say that that was not the way to confront the Somozist dictatorship. They used to say that it was sad to confront Somoza's dictatorship with weapons. Deep inside, they were happy with his dictatorship and wanted it to remain in power forever.

Now they don't want us to arm ourselves. While literacy workers are being killed, they don't want us to arm ourselves. While our border guards are being killed, they don't want us to arm ourselves. While militiamen, workers, women and peasants are being killed, they don't want us to arm ourselves. While plots and attacks are planned and an attempt was made to blow up the refinery and the cement factory, they don't want us to arm ourselves. While they are undergoing training in Honduras, Miami, Guatemala and other places and arm themselves to murder our people, they don't want us to arm ourselves. While they threaten us and their great allies threaten us with blockading and invading us, they don't want us to arm ourselves. They don't want us to arm ourselves because they want the past to return to Nicaragua. They want the Somozist guard back in Nicaragua. They want the exploiters to be the owners of Nicaragua again. However, we will not permit that and as you say in your letter, it is the duty of the Nicaraguans to arm ourselves, to arm ourselves is a duty that we owe to our martyrs and heroes in order to defend this revolution which cost them and you so much, you who saw them die and died with your sons when they were killed.

Therefore, we want to promise you, on behalf of the government junta, for we welcome your just demand, that we will take the necessary steps to expel this gentleman from the State Council as soon as possible because he is usurping a right deserved only by those who act like Nicaraguans. [end recording]

NEWS MEDIA DIRECTOR SUSPENDS TWO NEWSCASTS

PA141530 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Last night, Companera Vilma Auxiliadora Reyes, acting director of the news media bureau, issued two resolutions, as follows:

Whereas: 1. The 13 January 1982 program of the newscast "Cuarto Poder" of Radio Mil aired some commentaries which made hateful comparisons between the Somozist dictatorship and the current revolutionary government;

2. This kind of comparison is a bloody mockery of our people and their gains, achieved through the sacrifice of their best children;

3. Actions such as these, in addition to being repetitive, violate the laws of the republic at a time when Nicaragua is going through a situation of constant aggression for which it needs the unity and patriotism of all of its children.

In view of the foregoing and based on Article 2, paragraphs A and B of the Provisional Media Law and its respective regulations;

Sole article: The indefinite suspension of the newscast "Cuarto Poder" directed by Julio Armas of Radio Mil, effective with the release of this resolution.

To be published. Directorate General, News Media Bureau

The resolution decreeing the indefinite suspension of the Newscast "Prensa Libre" of Mario Diaz of Radio Catolica is likewise issued. In its preamble it says that in the 13 January 1982 newscast, [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement Coordinator] Anibal Arana attempted to justify the counterrevolutionary activities denounced on 13 January of this year by the Interior Ministry.

Another clause declares that this repeated attitude of disrespect for the revolutionary laws and institutions becomes an instrument of private interests at a time when Nicaragua is experiencing moments of constant aggression for which the unity and patriotism of all of its children is required. Therefore, based on the appropriate law, the bureau issues a single-article decree: The indefinite suspension of the newscast "Prensa Libre" of Radio Catolica as of the release of this resolution. This newscast will not be aired until further orders from the General Directorate of our News Media Bureau.

REBELS SAY MIG'S FOR GOVERNMENT ALREADY IN CUBA

PA141853 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Fourteen MIG planes from Russia have arrived in Cuba. The planes are destined for Nicaragua. As we recently announced, the Nicaraguan repression is preparing to receive the new MIG planes, thus reinforcing the war materiel used to repress our people, and at the same time leading the offensive against our sister nations in our America.

Also, as we have announced, last month the Ortega brothers (?agreed on) payment for these MIG planes with Soviet and Cuban authorities. The MIG planes will be traded for the next sugar production, cotton, coffee and (?gold). Nicaraguans, today we are confirming what we have already said.

STATE SECURITY RETURNS LA PRENSA TO OWNERS

PA162000 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] LA PRENSA has been returned to its owners. Commander Juan Jose Ubeda, second in charge of the Nicaraguan state security organizations, today turned over the installations of the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA to its owners. The newspaper's board of directors, headed by Jaime Chamorro Cardenal, Carlos Holmann, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios and Roberto Cardenal, received the installations. No incidents occurred during the turnover. Commander Ubeda said military guards would be immediately withdrawn from the newspaper and that the date and hour of the continuation of the publication of the newspaper is a decision that is up to its editorial board.

On Wednesday, Sandinist demonstrators were attacked by watchmen of the newspaper. Two people were wounded, including a worker of the Sandinist television network. After Wednesday's incidents, the LA PRENSA directors and the authorities agreed to suspend the publication for an appropriate length of time. The installations of the newspaper in Managua's northern sector have been under the control of members of the Interior Ministry. It has been learned that of the 13 people arrested on Wednesday as a result of the incident in front of LA PRENSA, only two watchmen remain under arrest. They include Luis Eduardo Nunez Guido, accused of firing on the group in front of the newspaper. There have been demonstrations in front of the newspaper almost every day since the incident occurred.

On Thursday night, groups of revolutionary demonstrators marched through several Managua nieghborhoods asking for the confiscation of LA PRENSA and its transferral to the people's property area, in view of the paper's manipulation of the news.

Here is more information on the return of the LA PRENSA installations by Commander Juan Jose Ubeda to its directors at around 1000 to 1100 today. The newspaper directors found that the machinery, equipment, offices and other installations were in good condition. Commander Juan Jose Ubeda made a brief statement and Jaime Chamorro, manger of the newspaper, said that he received the installations in good condition and that he was satisfied. Here are their statements:

[Begin recording] [Ubeda] (?We have) just met with the board of directors of LA PRENSA to formally turn over the installations. Perhaps it would be better to ask the directors about the conditions in which they have received the installations.

[Jaime Chamorro] On behalf of the board of directors, we have satisfactorily received all the installations. We have seen that all the documents are complete; there is nothing missing. Of course, there are some doors at the entrance which (?we had been told were broken down) because the keys could not be found. It was evident that there were people inside the instailtions who opened the documents; however, nothing is missing. As is logical [words indistinct] and moved things about but everything was found in satisfactory condition. [end recording]

Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, codirector of LA PRENSA, announced that the newspaper will reappear on Sunday. He said that everything was found in good condition when the installations were turned over by Commander Juan Jose Ubeda.

[Begin recording] [Chamorro Barrios] The newspaper LA PRENSA will reappear tomorrow, as on every Sunday. Today we are checking the installations, which we have found to be in generally good condition. That is to say, everything is in good order.

[Question from unidentified newsman] From whom are you receiving the installations?

[Answer] From Commander Juan Jose Ubeda.

[Question] Chamorro Barrios, what is your opinion of the incidents at the newspaper?

[Answer] We believe that they are very unfortunate. We have stated this and we will be publishing an editorial on this. [end recording]

Publication Resumes

PA172045 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1810 GMT 17 Jan 82

[By Filadelfio Martinez]

[Excerpt] Managua, 17 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The newspaper LA PRENSA resumed circulation today wiht its invariable line of criticism of the Sandinist government. At the same time, the authorities have ordered the indefinite closure of the privately owned Radio Amor. In a front-page editorial, the opposition newspaper stated that "the worker of LA PRENSA has to risk his life to earn his living everyday. We protest against this unjust and vicious pressure on a newspaper for the sole reason of its independence and its unwavering defense of democracy," the editorial stated.

In another front-page article, the newspaper reported on the return of the installations of the newspaper, which were occupied by the military authorities on Wednesday. It indicated that the newspaper's board of directors expressed satisfaction at the condition in which the installations were returned.

MINISTER CABRIZAS RECEIVES BRAZILIAN BUSINESSMAN

FL131233 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas has received Mr Ruy Barreto, president of the Confederation of Brazilian Commercial Associations, who is visiting our country accompanied by a delegation which intends to obtain information on matters dealing with our country's economy. During the talks, Ruy Barreto gave a detailed explanation on the role played by his organization, which is made up of Brazilian industrialists, businessmen and financiers. Minister Cabrizas briefly described our country's economic development, especially foreign trade and this branch's evolution in the past few years.

Meeting With Rodriguez

FL151209 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with the delegation of the Brazilian Confederation of Commercial Associations headed by its president, Ruy Barreto, which is visiting our country. During the talks, views on the development of international trade and, particularly, topics related to the economies of the two countries and future trade were exchanged. The Brazilian delegation visiting our country is interested in learning about the advances of the Cuban economy.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES SPANISH TRADE DELEGATION

FL161600 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received the delegation headed by Agustin Hidalgo de Quintana, Spain's secretary of state for trade, who was accompanied by (Pedro Salvls), deputy head of the delegation, Enrique Larroque, Spanish ambassador to Cuba, and (Jose Manuel de Serra), counselor of the Spanish Embassy. The satisfactory results of the trade negotiations between the two countries for 1982 and the prospects of expanding economic and trade relations and cooperation between Cuba and Spain were discussed during the cordial meeting.

Protocol Signed

FL160232 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Cuba and Spain have signed the 1982 trade protocol. The document was signed by Ricardo Cabrizas, minister of foreign trade, and Agustin Hidalgo de Quintana, Spain's secretary of state for trade. Both ministers stressed their satisfaction over the development of trade and pointed out that the 1982 protocol will reflect major increases in trade between the two countries.

Mr Agustin Hidalgo de Quintana has continued to attend various meetings with Cuban officials. The Spanish delegation met yesterday morning with Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relations, and with Jorge Fernandez Cuervo, minister of the fishing industry. In the afternoon, Spain's secretary of state for trade met with Irma Sanchez, minister president of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply.

SOVIET GOSPLAN'S RYABOV ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

FL130245 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0037 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Yakov Petrovich Ryabov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, permanent chairman of the Socialist Countries' Computer Technology Commission, and first deputy chairman of the USSR's Gosplan, left for his country this morning. During his visit, Ryabov was attended to by Rodrigo Fernandez Monert, president of the National Institute of Automated Systems and Computer Technology, who accompanied him in his tour of areas of economic interest.

One of the reasons for his visit to our country was to learn of the current state of computer technology development and applications of technology in that area. The Soviet leader was also interested in the prospects of microelectronics and the development of automated management systems in the various branches of the national economy.

CEMA MEETING ON CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE ENDS

FL140241 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2136 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] The fourth meeting of CEMA's plenipotentiary and scientific councils on complex medical problems No 2 relative to cardiovascular diseases ended today in this capital with the signing of a protocol. The annual meetings analyze the results of research carried out by CEMA's basic departments concerned with that field. The studies are made in three areas: clinical-epidemiological and prophylaxis research and theory. Basically, in cases of arterial hypertension; ischemid diseases of the brain and heart; and sudden death. The research carried out and the work guidelines for the following year are approved at these meetings. Their importance lies in the discussion of abstracts of the studies.

The meetings also analyze specific results in matters involving the diagnosis of heart diseases. Academician (Igor Chavaksavaya) said: We have had good results in techniques such as echocardiography and nuclear cardiology and we established a specific program for the study of arterial hypertension in children and teenagers. Another area in which work is being done, he added, concerns nervous stress [rendered in English] and research is underway on means to protect the nervous system from those tensions. Dr Alberto Hernandez Canero, Cuba's plenipotentiary delegate and chairman of the meeting, said that our country is participating in several areas, including that of encephalic vascular accidents.

FIDEL CASTRO GREETS HENG SAMRIN ON NATIONAL DAY

BK160720 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0431 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Jan (SPK) -- On the occasion of Kampuchea's National Day, 7 January, Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, sent his warm congratulations to the leaders of the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea]. In his message to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and to Chan Si, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Cuban leader said:

The victory of 7 January 1979 has permitted the Kampuchean people to advance toward independence, happiness and socialism. The remarkable efforts of the Kampuchean people during the past 3 years have consolidated their victory and strengthened the Kampuchean revolution with each passing day. I take this signal occasion to reaffirm to you the support and solidarity of the communist party, government and the people of Cuba.

On this occasion, Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, congratulated his Kampuchean counterpart, Hun Sen.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

DON MARTINA'S GOVERNMENT RESIGNS 7 JAN

PM131617 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 8 Jan 82 p 3

[ANP report: "Don Martina's Cabinet in Netherlands Antilles Falls"]

[Text] Willemstad, 8 Jan -- Don Martina's cabinet in the Netherlands Antilles fell yesterday. The prime minister has offered the resignation of his cabinet. Martina did not rule out the possibility of new elections, although he did not think that they would be a direct resolution of the problem.

A crisis had arisen in the Netherlands Antilles cabinet within the Curacao Democratic Party. Disagreements had arisen about continued support for the Don Martina government. The Martina Cabinet was formed last September after three ministers from the Peoples' Electoral Movement resigned. The cabinet has a majority of only 12 of the 22 seats in the Antilles parliament.

ST LUCIA

PREMIER CENAC WITHDRAWS BILL, ADDRESSES NATION

FL132130 Bridgetown CANA in English 1954 GMT 13 Jan 82

[By Ernie Seon]

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, 13 Jan (CANA) -- St Lucia Prime Minister Winston Cenac, has announced that his government will scrap a proposed legal amendment which has triggered a political flare up here and shut down the commercial sector. The two main opposition parties, the major trade unions and the business community, have all charged that the government move, which involved backdating the amendment to 1979, was aimed at saving the parliamentary seats of members who had infringed the original 1960 legislation.

Addressing the nation on the controversy last night, Prime Minister Cenac said his decision to withdraw the bill was motivated by a submission from four protesting trade unions here, which in apparent sympathy with the economic problems faced by government, also offered to submit, what they said was a plan for St Lucia's economic recovery. "I was deeply moved by the gesture -- so moved that we have agreed to comply with their request that the bill be withdrawn, because government considers it, its duty to pay attention to the advice of persons who are not motivated by personal ambitions, but who seek like government the welfare of the workers at large," Mr Cenac said.

The National Workers Union, the St Lucia Workers Union, the St Lucia Teachers Union and the Civil Service Association all called for the immediate withdrawal of the legislation which they described as an endorsement of corruption.

The prime minister sought to justify "the honest intention" of government in taking the bill before Parliament. He explained that before 1960 a minister who was sent overseas on government business has given a monetary advance in anticipation of subsistence allowance, say 500 (EC) dollars to cover such expenses as he might have to meet.

The law required, when he returned, he should account to the Treasury for all expenses, so that should he have to refund any un-used part, and if he spent more than what he was given he would be reimbursed. That law also provided that where a minister or member failed to account for his sum within one month of his return, the individual should vacate his seat in Parliament.

Mr Cenac said that after 1964 the arrangement relating to subsistence was altered, and fixed amounts per day were allowed for meals and subsistence. He said these sums are entitlements for which a member no longer have to account. "One of the objects of the bill therefore was merely to remove doubts regarding accountability, in the light of the fact [words indistinct].

Mr Cenac's explanation did not cover other areas of the bill which have brought strong rebuke from opposition and other cities.

These include the fact that the amendment would be retroactive, the proposal to extend the period of repayment of advances made to MP's from one to eighteen months, as well as the move to make it legal for a member of Parliament who is not a minister to offer professional services to the government... "wholly or partly at public expanse."

The unions, the official opposition and the Chamber of Commerce -- which has effected a close down of most business places here since Monday -- have criticised these sections, and expressed the fear that government, through the legislation, was seeking to legitimise the illegal actions of some of its MP's.

The prime minister took members of the opposition to task for "their flagrant disregard of the highest institution of the state. This was a reference to last Monday's sitting of Parliament when opposition members openly protested government efforts to pass the legislation, and leader of the Progressive Labour Party ex-Foreign Minister George Odlum, threw Parliament's mace into the visitor's gallery, to break up the session.

"At the next sitting of the House those who are responsible for such behaviour shall now have to face the consequences of their action", the prime minister told the nation. If House of Assembly members want to behave in a "disgraceful" manner there are places where they can do so, "but I as prime minister will not stand by while over ambitious... men attempt to destroy St Lucia for their own selfish gains."

He said: "All members who stand for law and order will have to condemn such behaviour. They will have to decide whether they support the standing orders of the House or the lawlessness of those who want to create chaos and destruction."

The prime minister also suggested reasons for the response of the strong action taken by the St Lucia Chamber of Commerce, which also called for the dissolution of Parliament. He said from the time it came to power the ruling St Lucia Labour Party was the one which identified itself with the under privileged, and as such the party had always been viewed with suspicion by certain sectors of the community.

"We do not believe in large, highly capital intensive projects as has been the case of the former regime. We believe in effecting basic structural economic changes insociety that would be to the benefit of all citizens," Cenac said. He referred to the collapse of the Labour Party administration under George Charles in the 1950's, by some members crossing the floor of the House of Assembly.

"The Labour Party then was relgated to a position of negativity which was only counter-balanced in the last elections", Cenac said. He added "today the same forces are gathering again to create a storm whose main objective is to cloud the minds of the people and get reactionary forces into power.

"Today we see George Odlum and (opposition leader) John Compton making accommodations with the objective of unseating the Labour Party, but we have gone through this before and we have learned from our experiences." Mr Cenac declared: "There is no way we can allow the gathering storm to change our path of development in the interest of the poor masses of people who support the Labour Party."

Premier, Cabinet Resign

FL616540 Bridgetown CANA in English 1233 GMT 16 Jan 82

[By Ernie Seon]

[Excerpts] Castries, St Lucia, Jan 16, (CANA) -- Prime Minister Winston Cenac and his cabinet resigned today and agreed to the establishment of an interim government with the two major opposition parties. Mr Cenac said the interim prime minister will be Mr Michael Pilgrim, 34-year-old member of the Progressive Labour Party (PLP). Mr Pilgrim was nominated for participation in the interim government by PLP leader George Odlum as the party's sole representative.

There will be four members from the St Lucia Labour Party (SLP) and three from the United Workers Party (UWP) which is led by ex-Prime Minister John Compton. Parliament is shortly to be dissolved and Mr Cenac announced that it was agreed that elections will be held not later than July 31 this year. This formula to end a political crisis and avoid bloodshed was reached during discussions initiated by the church between the opposing groups.

Mr Cenac's administration, which came into being last year when an internal problem split the Labour Party, was driven to the wall by a determined protest from opposition groups, business and trade unions.

Mr Cenac declared he had decided to step down in the interest of the people and country which had seen only bitter feuding over the past two years. He called on all to join hands together and work for the future of St Lucia.

Crisis Continues

FL161926 Bridgetown CANA in English 1848 GMT 16 Jan 82

[By Ernie Sejon]

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, 16 Jan (CANA) -- St Lucia's political crisis became more confused with each passing hour today, as a church-initiated settlement plan got bogged down at the half-way stage. The plan was that Prime Minister Winston Cenac's government should resign, parliament dissolved, an all-party interim regime appointed, and elections held by July 31 this year.

Cenac's Labour Party agreed to four representatives in the eight-member interim administration, with three for John Compton's United Workers Party (UWR) and one for the Progressive Labour Party (PLP). The latter's Michael Pilgrim was to be interim prime minister.

But things began to go wrong, as the UWP baulked, indicating it felt the timeframe to elections was too long, and it did not wish to have Pilgrim succeed Cenac. Mr Compton is said to have tendered his resignation as leader and walked out of a UWP meeting to show his anger at the party's stand. A spokesman said afterwards that the executive was not accepting the resignation.

In addition, a government spokesman explained that while the government stood ready to honour its word to resign, it had not yet done so. In a third development, the PLP's leader George Odlum and Mr Pilgrim were reported at a meeting with Governor General Boswell Williams to talk over issues which had slowed the peace plan. With the situation still unclear, the country remained virtually crippled, with the business community, civil servants and other unions off the job, awaiting firm word.